The Literary Digest

J.H.George
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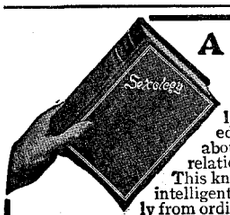

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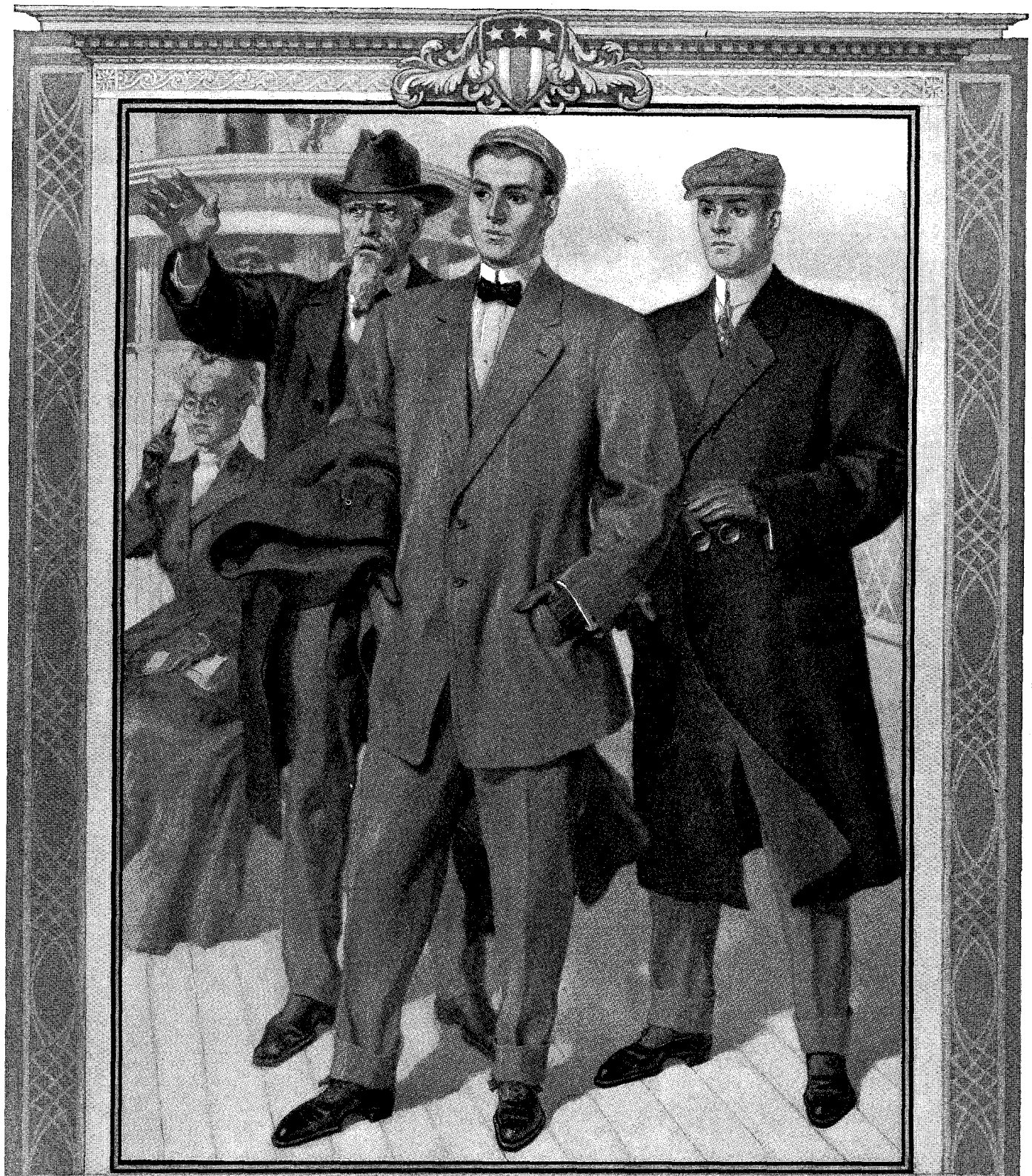

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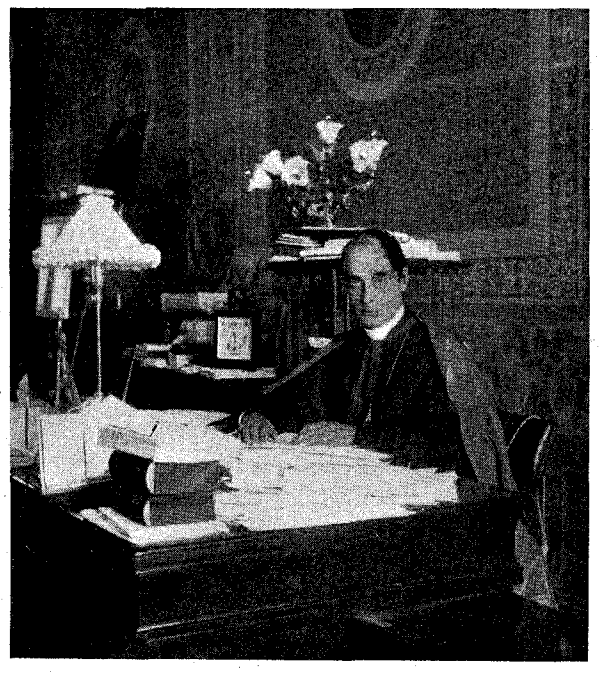
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE VATICAN

IN spite of predictions that Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to accept the Vatican's conditions for an interview would ruin his popularity with American Catholics, that it would alienate our Catholics from the Vatican, that it would greatly aid or injure Methodism in Rome, or have other dire and fell effects, it must frankly be said that a wide reading of the expressions of opinion all over the country seems to show no shifting of political or ecclesiastical feeling. In fact, the main result of the incident is something entirely different. The Colonel's cablegram to America, telling us all how to interpret the affair, is seized by the editorial watchers as betraying the fact that, after immuring himself for a year in the wilds of Africa and avoiding the subject of politics as he would the plague, he still has his popularity deeply at heart and has his eye on political eventualities here. "It seems an inevitable inference, from the elaborate explanations made by Colonel Roosevelt and by John Callan O'Laughlin in his behalf," remarks the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), "that Mr. Roosevelt is to be considered as in politics." Altogether, the same paper adds, the incident has served to strengthen the public feeling that "Mr. Roosevelt has a future before him and is strictly sensible of the fact." The anti-Roosevelt New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), reluctantly and with a very different emphasis, expresses the same opinion, complaining that "Mr. Roosevelt's cablegram to Dr. Abbott reads less like a plea for religious toleration than like a formal notice of his resumption of political activity," and adding ironically: "It was a highly dramatic method of notifying the country that the center of the stage was again occupied by the only political actor worthy of the star part. But why drag in religion?" In the main, however, the serious comment of the lay press commends Mr. Roosevelt's attitude throughout the embarrassing incident, and especially congratulates him on his wise and successful effort to guard against any religious significance being attached to the event. He did a public service, asserts the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), in his plea through *The Outlook*, that the American people should treat the matter as "merely personal, and, above all, as not warranting the slightest exhibition of rancor or bitterness," and in his further reminder that the important consideration is "the avoidance of harsh and bitter comment, such as may excite mistrust and anger between and among good men."



MERRY DEL VAL,

The Spanish Cardinal who is the Papal Secretary of State, and on whose shoulders many observers place the responsibility for making a fiasco of Mr. Roosevelt's proposed audience with the Pope. A dispatch—which the Papal Secretary himself declares to be a fabrication—quotes the Cardinal's father, a former Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, as saying: "It seems providential that my son should be the man to humble a Yankee President."

The widely published facts of the case have aroused so much public interest, and are so fresh in the public memory, that we need restate them here in only the briefest form. The whole difficulty, it will be recalled, arose out of the following words, contained in the communication which answered Mr. Roosevelt's request for an audience:

"The Holy Father will be delighted to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt on April 5, and hopes that nothing will arise to prevent it, such as the much-regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible."

The allusion was to the now famous visit of Mr. Fairbanks to the Methodist College in Rome, an organization which is said to be peculiarly aggressive in its hostility toward the Vatican. In reply Mr. Roosevelt again exprest the hope that an audience might be arranged, but added that, while he fully recognized the Pope's "entire right to receive or not to receive whomsoever he chooses for any reason that seems good to him," on the other hand, "I in my turn must decline to make any stipulations, or submit to any conditions which in any way limit my freedom of conduct." This brought a renewed assurance that "an audience could not occur except under the understanding exprest in the former message," which was answered by a communication from Mr. Roosevelt to the American Ambassador at Rome stating that the proposed presentation "is, of course, now impossible."

Altho the American press generally seem to share the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) that "there could be no controversy between the Vatican and Mr. Roosevelt in a matter in which each party was entirely within its rights," there is a

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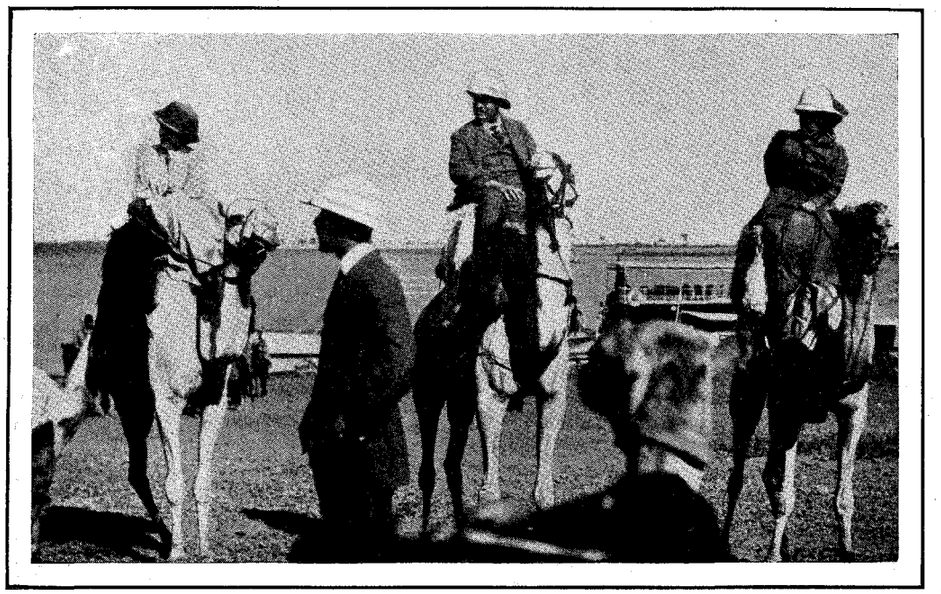

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"ON THE WATER-WAGON."

This photograph was taken at Omdurman. On the ex-President's right, wearing a white dress and mounted on a white camel, is Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and on his left, on a darker mount, is Mrs. Roosevelt.

wide-spread tendency to credit the whole incident to blundering diplomacy and tactlessness on the part of Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, whose position gave him control of the negotiations on the side of the Vatican. He was guilty, thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), of "an error both of taste and of judgment," in broaching the supposition that Mr. Roosevelt might himself err in a matter of courtesy and taste. Among the papers which echo this view are the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the Indianapolis *Star* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). However, as the Indianapolis *Star* remarks:

TOO MUCH TIPPLE.
—From the New York *American*.

"So far as the Pope and the distinguished American are concerned, their relations are not changed. They respect and esteem each other as before. They would doubtless both have greatly enjoyed a meeting with each other, and it is a pity that a bit of needless ecclesiastical red tape interfered."

"For once ex-President Roosevelt has done the American thing in a manner not objectionably individual or egoistic," remarks the Wilmington *Star* (Dem.), which, after commending the Pope's attitude as well, remarks that "after all, it is a pity that these two independent souls are not to meet." "There are times," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "when a considerable number of our fellow citizens give their common sense a vacation, but this is not one of them." In expressing its regret over the whole unnecessary incident the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) states the belief that "Mr. Roosevelt has done more than any other public man in this country to break down denominational barriers." In a cable message to Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the New York *Outlook*, Mr. Roosevelt himself says, in part:

"I am sure that the great majority of my fellow citizens, Catholics quite as much as Protestants, will feel that I acted in the only way possible for an American to act, and because of this very fact I most earnestly hope that the incident will be treated in a matter-of-course way, as merely personal, and, above all, as not warranting the slightest exhibition of rancor or bitterness. . . . . .

"The more an American sees of other countries the more profound must be his feelings of gratitude that in his own land there is not merely complete toleration but the heartiest good-will and sympathy between sincere and honest men of different faith — good-will and sympathy so complete that in the inevitable daily relations of our American life Catholics and Protestants meet together and work together without the thought of difference of creed being even present in their minds. This is a condition so vital to our National well-being that nothing should be permitted to jeopard it."

Commenting editorially on this "message of peace" Dr. Abbott writes:

"An ex-President of the United States could not visit Rome and fail to ask for an audience with the Pope without a palpable slight to the Holy Father. He could not accept the conditions imposed by the Vatican without a violation of the essential spirit of American brotherhood: that religious differences must not affect social relations. Catholics, as well as Protestants, in America will agree with the judgment of Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, himself an American Catholic, who was in Rome, in conference both with Mr. Roosevelt and with the Vatican, and who cables to the New York *Times* the judgment which he shares with liberal Catholics in Italy: 'Familiar as I am with all the facts, and looking at his action from the view-point of an American Catholic, I personally feel that any other action Colonel Roosevelt might have taken would have resulted in the humiliation not only of himself but of the American people, Catholic as well as Protestant, and would have established an unwise precedent of serious consequences in the future.'"

For a time Mr. Roosevelt's hope that the incident should not give rise to religious controversy and recrimination seemed likely to be frustrated by the action of the Rev. B. M. Tipple, head of the Methodist College in Rome, who issued an inflammatory state-

YOU'RE NEXT!
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ment rejoicing that "Mr. Roosevelt has struck a blow for twentieth-century Christianity," and asserting that "Americans can now better understand how it is that the Roman Church has lost France, the men of Italy, and is losing Spain and Austria." This statement led the ex-President to cancel his plans for a public reception

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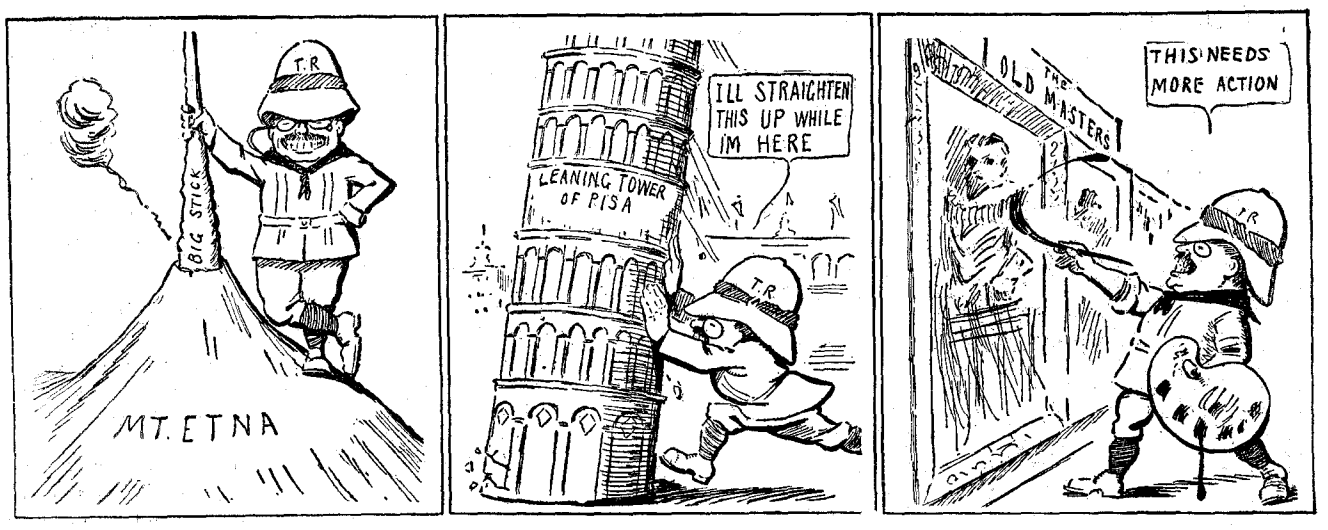

"WHILE I'M IN ITALY." —Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

to Americans in Rome, and to express, according to some dispatches, intense indignation with Mr. Tipple's course. Says Mr. O'Laughlin, in a dispatch from Rome to the New York *Times*:

"As Colonel Roosevelt is absolutely certain that the majority of American Catholics will repudiate the action of Cardinal Merry del Val, so is he certain that a great majority of the Methodists will repudiate what was done by the Methodists here. . . . . .

"He has been heartily congratulated already by telegrams and quantities of cablegrams from the United States and by persons who have called upon him here in Rome. Significant among the visitors are Catholics and Protestants, including priests and clergymen. Both the Catholics and the Methodists of Rome now realize that Colonel Roosevelt is determined to deal with all alike, acting precisely on principles of toleration and equality, a treatment which has always guided him.

"Even Catholics close to the Vatican are beginning to understand that his attitude in connection with the audience with the Pope had no relation with them or their religion, but was caused entirely by the effort of Vatican diplomacy to make capital out of his reception. The Methodists here likewise know that he has no intention to permit his action with reference to the Vatican to be used by them to make capital as against the Catholics."

"Thus both sides," adds Mr. O'Laughlin, "find themselves in an embarrassing position, while it is recognized that Colonel Roosevelt emerges with his standing unimpaired." "The Colonel," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "is playing both ends against the middle, as the bridge-players say during the Lenten season." The same paper suggests that "Brother Tipple will have the satisfaction of knowing that he opened the gap for the Colonel to get through, and he got, as we are informed by the cable, with neatness and dispatch."

To the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.), the Charleston *Post* (Dem.), and the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), the Vatican episode is merely indicative of the excitement which is likely to mark Mr. Roosevelt's progress through Europe. Says the Charleston paper:

"The Colonel is keeping up his record. He will make a trail of sensations throughout Europe and will come home with trophies from the capitals of the great Powers as well as from the jungles of Africa."

"Once more," remarks the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), touching the topic lightly, "Mr. Roosevelt is demonstrating his right to be considered the true friend of all newspapers"—

"Now, as ever, newspaper 'copy' springs beneath his footsteps as quickly and poetically as violets beneath the feet of spring. . . . Once again large type is needed to do him justice. Once more the front page claims him as its own.

"He goes to Egypt and riots begin. He goes to Rome and sensational complications arise. And he has just begun his European journey. . . . . .

"There will be no dull season or silly season in the newspaper business next summer, we guess; not while the Roughest Rider is well and strong."

Published interviews with leading American ecclesiastics, Roman Catholic and Protestant, reveal a readiness on both sides to accept Mr. Roosevelt's action in the non-partizan spirit which he bespeaks for it. "True Roman Catholicism can never be in conflict with true Methodist Episcopalianism, and *vice versa*," says Bishop David H. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and

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HIMSELF AGAIN.

Talking to a correspondent after his emergence from the jungle.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, speaking for American Catholics, affirms that—

"In the hypothesis, unworthy of conception, that a slight upon Mr. Roosevelt or the Republic, was intended, we in America, who respect Mr. Roosevelt and who love the Republic, would unfalteringly stand by Mr. Roosevelt and by our country."

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DEMOCRATIC EXPECTATIONS AND MISGIVINGS

ALMOST with one voice the Democratic papers are predicting a Democratic House as a result of next fall's Congressional elections, yet in a surprizing number of cases they are tempering their exultation with misgivings about the use the party will make

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THE WARNING ARROW.

—Eberhard in *Puck*.

of its expected triumph. Thus, while the evident unpopularity of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, the restlessness of the people under the burden of higher prices, and the growing mutterings of anger against "Aldrichism" and "Cannonism," combine to convince such Democratic organs as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* and *Picayune*, the Nashville *Tennessean*, the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the Atlanta *Journal* and *Constitution*, the Charleston *Post*, the Pittsburg *Post*, the Macon *Telegraph*, and the Houston *Post* that an anti-Republican revulsion will be registered in the fall elections, expectations falter when these papers cast their glances forward to the Presidential contest of 1912. "A Democratic Congress of the right sort might be the forerunner of a Democratic President," remarks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), but "a blundering Democratic Congress will only prepare the way for another Republican." While the Macon *Telegraph* assures its readers that "the stall-fed leaders of the G. O. P. are quaking in their boots," and the Charleston *Evening Post* exults that "the enemy is wavering, and now is the time to press him," the Houston *Post* interjects: "If there was ever a time when the Democrats needed plenty of good sense it is now, and may the Lord fill their craniums with it!"

A number of Democratic papers are casting rueful backward glances at opportunities lost or fumbled in the past. Thus the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) asks pointedly what the Democrats did when they "controlled the House of Representatives in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth, the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and had two terms of a Democratic President, Grover Cleveland?" "They earned," it continues in answer to its own question, "the jackass as their party emblem, all through their foolish discords and divisions." The matter is thus summed up by a supposedly disinterested onlooker, the independent Denver *Times*:

"Whenever the Republicans are threatened with defeat, they grab some popular proposition from the Democratic party and rush on to glorious victory. And when the Democrats are threatened with victory, they filch some ruinous thing from the Republican party and rush down to defeat."

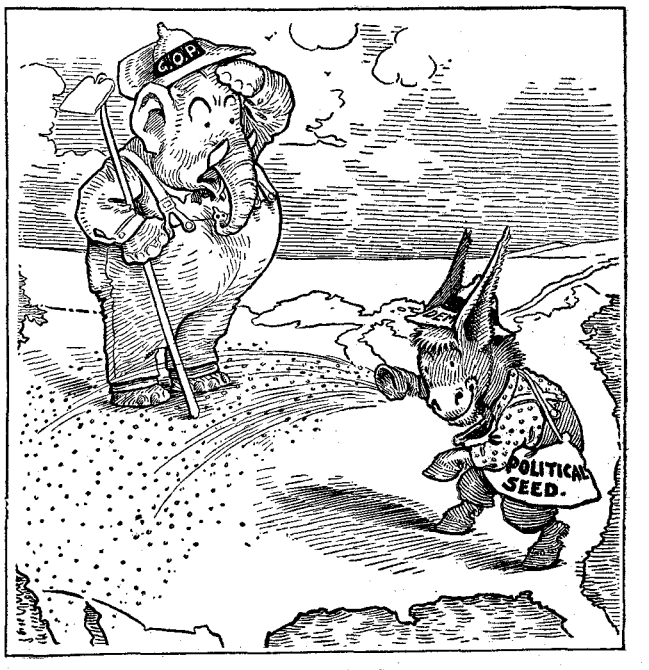
It is conceded by even the Republican papers, according to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), that the next House will be Democratic. But those papers of the still ruling party generally follow this admission with an assertion that the expected defeat will prove a blessing in disguise. Says *The Times-Democrat* commenting upon this assertion:

"A Democratic victory in the coming elections will do the Republican party a world of good, is the way the average Republican paper figures it out, for it will remove Cannonism as an issue; it will put the blame on and eliminate the insurgents, and it will bring forth a new set of Republican leaders, of which the party is sorely in need. . . . . .

"This proposition—that the best way to assure victory is to invite defeat has caused little worry among the Democrats. A Democratic House can not, it is true, do anything in the way of legislation with a Republican President and a Republican Senate; but it can at least check and defeat any injurious partizan measures, and the people will appreciate this preventive work. And in reply to the statement that a Democratic House is certain to lead to a Republican President in 1912, attention is called to the fact that in both the elections of 1882 and 1890 the Democrats carried the House first in the off year, to be followed by their equal success in the next following Presidential election. Instead of a Democratic House lessening their chances in the national contest, it has always improved them."

To return again to the note of misgiving, we find Mr. Henry Watterson, the veteran Democratic editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writing as follows, in Mr. Norman E. Mack's Democratic *National Monthly*, of Buffalo:

"That in the coming Congressional elections the voters will make their displeasure over intolerable conditions sufficiently active to change the party complexion of the next National House of Representatives, transferring a Republican into a Democratic majority, seems certain. But herein lies a familiar and what would seem a temperamental and characteristic danger to us Democrats. Can we reap the full profit of our expected triumph? Or, shall we go



EARLY SEEDING.

The Democratic Party Would Extend His Acreage.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

first to rejoicing and then to quarreling, while the Republicans, warned betimes, proceed to mend their fences and to straighten their lines so as to make a sure killing in 1912? There is a historic lesson which each of us would do well to remember: after the first battle of Bull Run, the Confederates were as badly demoralized by their victory as the Federals by their defeat."

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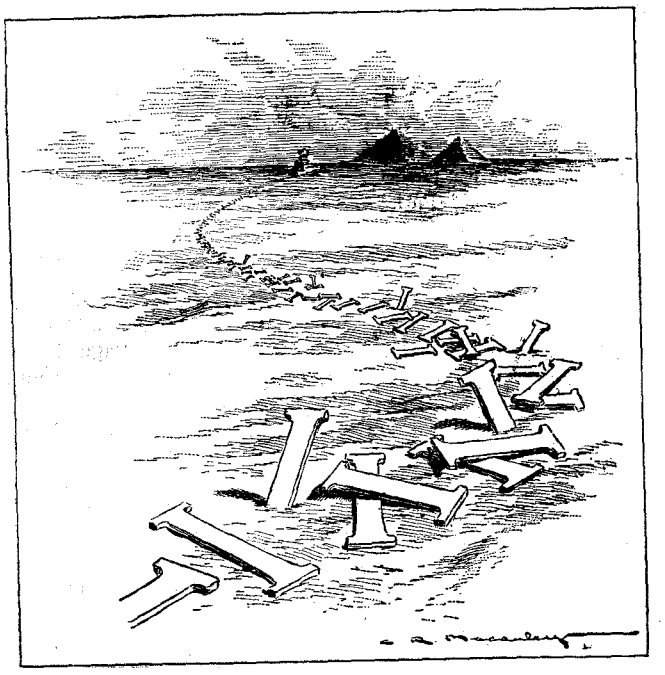


THE HOMEWARD TRAIL.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

PERFECTLY NATURAL ANXIETY.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

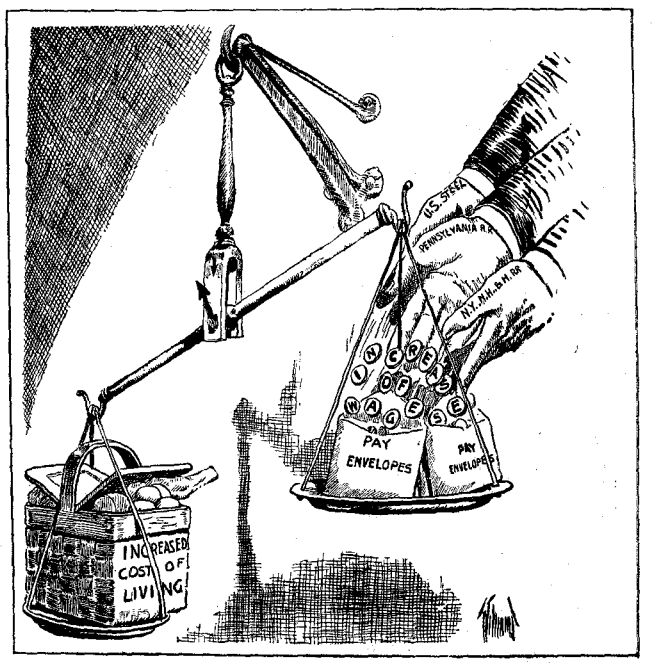
HE IS COMING!

HIGHER WAGES, AND WHO PAYS

"IN the spring," chants a parodist in the Boston *Transcript*, "the workman's fancy seriously turns to thoughts of strikes." This year many of the great corporations, and especially the railroads, are granting the wage-increases demanded without waiting for the men to quit work; and, while this is gratifying to all who like to see the tin dinner-pail full, some are asking who will pay the bill. That the ultimate consumer will be the ultimate disburser, paying increased freight and coal bills out of an unincreased income, is the verdict of most observers. On the other hand it is remarked that the increased wages will be spent for more food, clothing, and products of every sort, and thus add to the general commercial activity and prosperity, in which Mr. Ultimate Consumer will have a share. The newspapers have been recording in the past few days that a substantial increase in the wages of the 220,000 employees of the Steel Trust is probable, that the Pennsylvania Railroad has voluntarily raised the pay of 185,000 men 6 per cent., making an aggregate raise of from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year, that the New York Central system has offered increases estimated at $2,500,000 a year, that the Philadelphia & Reading system announces a raise in the wages of 37,000 men, at a cost of $1,500,000, and substantial advances in the wages of both trainmen and telegraph operators on other important roads are simultaneously reported. The Sugar Trust, too, is to advance wages in all its plants from 5 to 10 per cent. The New York *Times* reckons that all these increases will be borne by the ultimate consumer, and it believes the President should come to his rescue by helping him to a reduction of the cost of living by cutting certain tariff schedules, particularly those that affect the price of food. Of the consumer's plight it observes:

"The ease with which wages are rising in many departments of trade must attract the attention of all. Railways alone have raised wages an aggregate of $20,000,000 within a few days. The men asked for the money, and the railways replied, 'Certainly, we will get it back from the people who pay the freight.' That was strictly according to the original precedent—the anthracite-coal strike, which was settled to the accompaniment of so much applause by President Roosevelt. We have all been paying more for coal ever since, and have been less enthusiastic about that method of settling strikes at the common expense as appreciation of the method has grown. Now there is a similar case in an allied trade. Last week 300,000 bituminous-coal miners celebrated the anniversary of their eight-hour victory with a strike for higher pay. Whatever the result of their demand, they have good ground for expecting the concession of so reasonable a demand, which the employers can have no excuse for not granting, since it will cost them nothing. It is only necessary to collect it from the ultimate consumer."

Shortly after the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had granted a wage increase of $500,000, the company filed new schedules with the Interstate Commerce Commission, increasing passenger fares of more than $1 from 2 to 5 per cent., and the newspapers have since freely discust intimations and predictions of higher rates for both passengers and freight. That such increases



RESTORING THE BALANCE.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

are just and inevitable is the view of the New York *Globe*, which finds that,

"Measured against the value of goods transported, railway rates are from 40 to 50 per cent. lower than ten years ago. The transportation-tax against the commerce of the country is relatively less than ever before in the country's history. But it seems practically

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impossible to fight off much longer the general influence. . . . Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have indicated that they recognize the necessity of some increase in railway rates, and in this judgment the fair part of the public is disposed to acquiesce."

On the other hand, taking up the specific case of the increase of passenger rates by the New Haven road, the Newark *News* says:

"The company's 6-per-cent. bonds are quoted at about 134, and its stock at 157, which would seem to indicate the road's ability to pay the increased running-expenses without charging it up to the passengers."

Likewise, the Indianapolis *News* quotes *The Black Diamond* to the effect that

"the railways of the country have taken $100,000,000 from the fund that should have been spent on maintenance of way and repairs during the last two years, and have given it to their stockholders."

Conceding that if the railroads need more money for increased expenses they must take it from the shippers, *The News* opines the shippers are "in no mood to agree to an advance in freight rates without a struggle," for,

"They point out that the railroads are still doing an enormous business and, consequently, making large profits. They do not see why they should be called upon to meet a deficiency which, as they see it, has really been caused by what practically amounted to bonuses to stockholders."

The Chicago *Tribune* suggests that shippers interest themselves in urging the passage of a proposed amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act now before the Senate, which provides:

"That when a new rate is filed the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon complaint of a shipper, or without complaint, upon its own initiative, may suspend the rate for 60 days upon filing a statement of its reasons for so doing. Then, after a full hearing, it can either affirm or disallow the rate. At present a rate can not be challenged until after it has taken effect. If challenged the shipper pays while the hearing goes on.

"Manifestly the possession by the Commission of this suspensory power would give shippers protection they have not now."

FEDERAL RAIDS ON BUCKET-SHOPS

NO sympathy is shown anywhere for the victims of the Federal raid on "bucket-shops" in New York, Baltimore, Jersey City, and Philadelphia. Constitutional objections might have been raised against this Federal interference with local business activity, but we have heard no uproar about "usurpation" of power, and there seems to be a disposition to let Uncle Sam have a free hand to suppress what is called the meanest form of gambling, and one that the States have been unable or unwilling to root out. Bucket-shop operators are freely denounced as "sure-thing gamblers," conducting a fraudulent imitation of a stock-brokerage business, recording purchases and sales of securities which never take place and playing against their customers with loaded dice. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"Usually it does not take the bucket-shop keeper long to get all his customer's money. To the extent that he neither buys nor sells, he plays the game against the customer. Being directed to buy, he simply records the order and awaits the outcome. This is one of the fundamental differences between him and the reputable houses—they purchase or sell as directed."

Yet the New York *World*, while by no means defending the outcasts, sees equal reason for interference in the affairs of a more respectable institution, for,

"the bucket-shop ruins no one who does not enter it. It smashes no business but that of the fool who consents. Reckless stock-gambling in Wall Street ruins men who are innocent of it. It inflicts upon the country evils so gigantic that, in comparison, all the bucket-shops, all the pool-rooms, and all the faro-games are of minor consideration. The branch bucket-shop invades even country market-towns, but it entraps individuals only. Armed by the law with privilege, the Stock Exchange draws to its use the money of the tiniest hamlets through banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and, in the wild money-panics which it creates, it sacrifices every interest to its own. It preys upon the whole community."

The charge that each of three firms whose members have been indicted, E. S. Boggs & Co., of New York, the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers' Association, of Jersey City, and Price & Co., of Baltimore, paid $100,000 annually to the Western Union Company for leased wires causes considerable criticism of the telegraph company. In answer to this criticism the general manager of the Western Union issues a formal statement to the effect that it is impracticable for the company to investigate the character of the business of its clients; and that whenever notified that a wire is put to illegal or wrongful use, it discontinues service. This explanation is not sufficient for *The Wall Street Journal*, which comments:

"It may be suggested that it would be utterly impossible for any telegraph company to accept quotations for transmission all day and every day, with the large revenue thereto attached, without an accurate knowledge of where the money came from, and the purposes for which the quotations were used. Not only would this be the case, but the quotations themselves must have been supplied from a known source which could be located without the slightest difficulty."

MILWAUKEE CAPTURED BY SOCIALISM

LAST week's sweeping victory of the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee, declares the New York *Call* (Socialist), "announces the serious entrance of the Socialist party as a factor in American politics." The returns show that the party not only elected its candidate for Mayor by an unprecedented plurality of 7,109, but also elected a majority of the city council, a majority of the board of supervisors, and two civil-court judges. This is the first time in the history of the United States, we are told, that the Socialists have carried a large city, and the event is generally regarded as the chief surprize of the spring elections. "It would be foolish to try to minimize the importance of this triumph," asserts the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which sees in it "another symptom of the growing political restlessness of the American people."

The Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.) explains the Socialist victory as "the fruit of long years of Democratic misrule and Republican disruption." Protracted gang-rule, and the subservience of the party in power to special interests, says *The Free Press*, drove the reform element of both the old parties to vote the Socialist ticket "as the one means of cleaning out the malodorous crew in the City Hall." *The Sentinel*, another Republican organ, of the same city, regrets the result, but congratulates Mr. Seidel, the Mayor-elect, on his victory, and promises not to twit him with "his rainbow load of unfulfillable party promises." "By succeeding," remarks the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.), "the Social-Democrats have incurred the responsibility which is attached to power, and unless they are very fortunate and very circumspect their success will hurt them more than it will help them." To quote this paper further:

"The Social-Democrats will now have a chance to show what they can not do. They can not raise wages and lower the price of meat and put pie on workingmen's tables three times a day. A great deal of the support the Social-Democratic candidates received was gained by appeals to discontent, by criticisms of conditions due to economic laws and not to politics. Their literature has held out many hopes which will not be gratified. As 'ins' they are likely to find the making of converts a far more difficult task than it proved to be when they were 'outs.' . . . . . .

"There are Milwaukeeans who are frankly apprehensive that the heralding of the election of the Social-Democratic ticket will not be a good advertisement for Milwaukee. It was proper before the election that they should express this fear. It is advisable now

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they should reflect that, altho Milwaukee is to have a Social-Democratic administration, it is not a Social-Democratic city. The Socialists in Milwaukee are a minority party. They won because the opposition was divided. If the opposition had split more unevenly they would have been defeated. If it had consolidated they would have been overwhelmed.

"The new administration will have strong incentives to good behavior. It represents a theory of government which a large majority of the community profoundly distrusts as antagonistic to the fundamental principles of the American Republic. It will have little opportunity to carry its distinctive doctrine into practical effect. It will have unbounded opportunity to be clean and decent and efficient in the carrying on of municipal government under existing laws, and to the extent to which it exerts itself in this direction it will deserve the hearty support of citizens of all parties, for the good of the city of Milwaukee."

The following, according to a Milwaukee dispatch in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), are some of the reforms the Social-Democrats are pledged to introduce:

1—Home rule for the city.
2—Initiative and referendum.
3—Better schools.
4—Municipal ownership.
5—Penny lunches.
6—Street-car company to sprinkle streets.
7—Trade-union conditions of labor.
8—A seat for every passenger in the street-cars, lifting-jacks, automatic brakes, and fenders.
9—Three-cent street-car fare.
10—Eight-hour day for labor.
11—Cheaper gas.
12—Cheaper ice by means of municipal plant.
13—Cheaper coal and wood by means of municipal coal- and wood-yards.
14—Cheaper and better light, and more of it by means of municipal plant.
15—Corporations to pay their full share of taxes.
16—Clean street-cars. Glasgow cleans and disinfects cars every day, it is pointed out.
17—Street-closets and comfort-stations.
18—Work for the unemployed at union wages and eight-hour days.
19—Widows who do washing for support of families to have water-rates remitted by city.
20—Cheap bread, by requiring standard weight in every loaf.

Victor L. Berger, a Socialist leader who, according to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "bestrides the Socialism of this town like a Colossus, while comparatively petty comrades like Seidel 'walk under his huge legs,'" writes of the election results as follows, in his Milwaukee paper, *The Social Democratic Herald:*

"The very next question before the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee is that of applying the international Socialist philosophy to present conditions and to Milwaukee. We must now show the people of Milwaukee that the philosophy of international Socialism can be applied and will be applied to the local situation, and that it can be applied with advantage to any American city of the present day. On the other hand, we want to show our comrades all over the country that our principles will lose nothing of their revolutionary energy by being thus applied to a local situation. This in itself is not an easy task. No doubt there are some union men who expect that everything will be unionized next week because the Social-Democratic ticket has been elected. No doubt there are some capitalists who believe that the revolution will break out within six weeks because the Social-Democratic ticket has been elected.

"And no doubt there are even well-meaning Social-Democrats who will expect the cooperative commonwealth to be established in five years because the Social-Democratic ticket has carried Milwaukee. To all these men we have this to say: Socialism is not only the name of an economic and political theory, but it is even more the name of a phase of civilization, the phase which is to follow capitalism. . . . . .

"Capitalism can not be abolished in any one city nor in any one State, and instinctively the capitalists and the capitalistic press appear to understand this. On the day before election they still seemed to be fearfully frightened about the credit of the city being destroyed and city bonds becoming unsalable in case of a Social-Democratic victory. But within 24 hours after election they all of a sudden changed the tenor of their remarks and declared such fears baseless and nonsensical. . . . . .

"This is a matter of great importance and carries with it tremendous responsibilities toward the party in the country and toward the international movement. It is our duty to give this city the best kind of an administration that a modern city can get under the present system and the present laws. This is not easy; we have against us the circumstances that we are bound hand and foot by an antiquated charter and the lack of home rule; moreover, we shall be hampered not only by the tremendous prejudice existing in the middle class and the capitalist class against everything the Socialists will undertake, but also by the lack of a daily paper to express the ideas of our party, and to relate, explain, and defend the actions of our administration. All of these are serious obstacles. However, the fact remains that we have won this city against these obstacles and in spite of them. And, having done this, we may try to accomplish the rest with assurance of good success. Our party is, by necessity, a city party first and foremost. We have to win our cities first before we can win in a State and then in the country at large."

EMIL SEIDEL,

The Socialist who was elected Mayor of Milwaukee by the largest plurality ever given a Mayor in that city.

Mr. Seidel himself predicts that "the good work begun in Milwaukee will spread to the four corners of the land." In his message to his fellow citizens he offers the following assurances:

"We shall take up the task of carrying out our principles as soon as we enter into office. Personally, I shall be at the command of the people of this city, trying to the best of my ability to be the servant of all, without regard to party, creed, or race, and doing my best to serve them. I bear no ill-will toward any man, but I would like the people of this town to believe and realize that our party stands for the best that there is in American institutions."

To those who would minimize the Socialist victory in the Milwaukee election by tracing it to dissatisfaction with the old parties rather than to belief in the tenets of Socialism the New York *Call* (Socialist) replies:

"Of course the growth of Socialism, in Milwaukee or anywhere else, is dependent upon the prevalence of discontent with the old parties. The only problem for the Socialists is how to turn mere discontent with existing conditions into an intelligent acceptance of the Socialist program.

"But in fact it is precisely the desertion of the old parties in Milwaukee by thousands of their former adherents that adds significance to the Socialist victory. It is this aspect of it that is calculated to cheer the heart of every Socialist throughout the land. Again and again we have commented in these columns upon the wide-spread unrest, bordering on revolt, in the Republican party. But until the Milwaukee victory it looked as if we were going to have nothing more than a repetition of the old story—disgusted Republicans turning to the Democratic party, and again disgusted Democrats turning to the Republican party. But now the sweeping Socialist victory in Milwaukee announces in trumpet tones to the whole country that the people of this country are no longer compelled to choose between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Milwaukee announces that there is a third choice and that the people have

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begun to turn away from both of the old parties and to seek relief from their intolerable grievances through the Socialist party.

"This is, perhaps, the most important aspect of the Milwaukee election."

INDIANA BALKING AT THE TARIFF

SO emphatically was the cold shoulder given to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff last week by the Indiana Republicans as to wring from "regular" Republican leaders like Representative Dalzell the bitter hope that that State may, for its sins, be captured by the Democrats. Because the Indiana Republican State convention last week was the first Northern State convention held since the enactment of the new Tariff Law, and because Indiana has come to be regarded as something of a political barometer, the result was awaited with intense interest by party leaders throughout the country. This result was a specific arraignment of the Payne-Aldrich Law by Senator Beveridge, followed by the adoption of a platform which condemns the present Tariff Law by demanding a better one. The tariff plank reads:

"We believe in a protective tariff, measured by the difference between the cost of production here and abroad. Less than this is unjust to American laborers, more is unjust to American consumers. That difference should be ascertained with the utmost speed and the present law modified accordingly.

"We demand the immediate creation of a genuine, permanent, non-partizan tariff commission, with ample powers and definite duties fixed in the law itself."

Senator Beveridge, as temporary chairman of the convention, declared in short, crisp sentences his attitude toward the tariff law that President Taft has been so loyally and laboriously defending. To quote:

"Like President Taft I wanted free iron ore, of which we have the greatest deposits on earth and which the Steel Trust chiefly controls. I could not stand for the duty that was passed and I can not stand for it now.

"Like President Taft I wanted on the free list many raw materials that needed no protection. Yet only one was so treated. I could not stand for the duties on these articles, and I can not stand for them now.

"Like President Taft I wanted the ancient woolen schedule reduced. It gives to the Woolen Trust unfair control and raises the prices and reduces the weight of the people's clothing. I stood against this schedule when the bill was passed and I stand against it now.

"I could not stand for the duty on lumber when the Tariff Bill was passed and I can not stand for it now.

"I stood against the increase of the duty on cotton goods and I stand against it now. . . . . .

"It is said that the law has made reductions on articles entering into the consumption of the people to the value of $5,000,000,000; yet those articles are made up of such things as lumber, agricultural implements, meat and food products, petroleum and its products, all of which we are the greatest exporters in the world; steel rails and coal, which we export; barbed wire, monopolized by the Steel Trust; nails, manufactured and sold by an international trust as complete as the international tobacco monopoly; yarns and threads, the raw materials for textiles, on which textiles, when finished for the people's use, the tariff was increased; sugar which was not reduced in fact, but only in pretense."

"If the country was waiting to hear from Indiana, it has heard, and in no uncertain terms," exclaims the South Bend, Ind., *Tribune* (Rep.). Referring to the platform's specific and hearty indorsement of President Taft this paper says:

"That the Executive has the unqualified support of Indiana Republicans there can be no doubt, even tho they can not go as far on the present Tariff Law as he can."

The Indiana platform, thinks the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.), "very clearly points the way to a new position for the Republican party, so advanced that circumstances might easily create out of it a revolution." To quote further:

"The State of Indiana, accordingly, becomes the pioneer in a movement for the salvation of the Republican party, if it is to be saved at all; if it is to continue to be a party of the people and to cease to be a beast of burden for the interests. That this movement should succeed is important to all, and to none and to nothing more than it is to the Republican party itself."

Another Indiana paper, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), asserts that the combined effect of the tariff declaration and of Senator Beveridge's speech "is to put Indiana in the forefront of the fight for progressive policies."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) deplores the fact that Indiana's action "will probably be construed by the anti-Administration press as a rebuke to the President," and goes on to explain that—

"The clash of opinion indicated is, however, more apparent than real. There is no irreconcilable conflict between the President, representing the great majority of the Republican voters, who agree with him that the Payne Law deserved support because it was a step in the right direction, and the Indiana Republicans who hold that the Payne Law was too short and disappointing a step forward to be entitled even to perfunctory praise. The difference is not so much in idea as in emphasis."

Among the Republican papers that are dissatisfied with Indiana's course we find the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* and Philadelphia *Press*. Says the latter:

"If Senator Beveridge's speech at the Indianapolis Convention is a key-note it is a discordant one and not Republican. . . . . .

"The Indianapolis Convention, so far as it reflected and accepted Mr. Beveridge's present views on the tariff, put itself out of harmony with the Republican party elsewhere. Its declaration may represent the insurgent idea, which seems to have a certain vogue just now in the Middle West. It remains to be seen whether even there it can rally and unite the vote necessary to secure Republican victory. . . . . .

"Outside of a coterie who assume to speak for the insurgent Republicans of the Middle West the country seems to be pretty well satisfied with the Payne Tariff Law. It is giving the Treasury revenue and our industries protection. Its maximum and minimum features put it in advance of its predecessors in flexibility and adaptability to varying conditions."

Among the many Republican organs which are affirming, in all sections of the country, their approval of Indiana's declarations, we may mention the St. Paul *Dispatch*, the Springfield *Union*, the Baltimore *American*, and the Providence *Journal*. Says the last-named paper:

"As the 'key-note' of the Republican campaign of 1910 the Indiana resolutions will sound, if not quite so far as the shot by Concord Bridge, at least from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE "jokers" in the tariff bill carried the joke too far.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

AND yet people wondered why Roosevelt avoided touching the tariff?—*Boston Transcript.*

THE surest way to attract attention just now is suddenly to take the next steamer to meet Mr. Roosevelt.—*Springfield Republican.*

WRECKLESS railroads will come when reckless railroading goes.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE prodigal son will shortly return from Africa. Shall we kill the fatted beef trust?—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE closed season for mollycoddles is over.—*New York Evening Post.*

MT. ETNA may as well go back to sleep. It is put in the shade by a stranger with spectacles.—*New York American.*

SIX months from now people will be asking whether Nairobi is an animal or a new dress material.—*New York Evening Post.*

THEY don't know T. R. is an Ex, at Khartum. He's an X in America, if X is the unknown quantity.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE only question now is whether Col. Roosevelt will abolish the House of Lords or merely reform it.—*New York Evening Post.*

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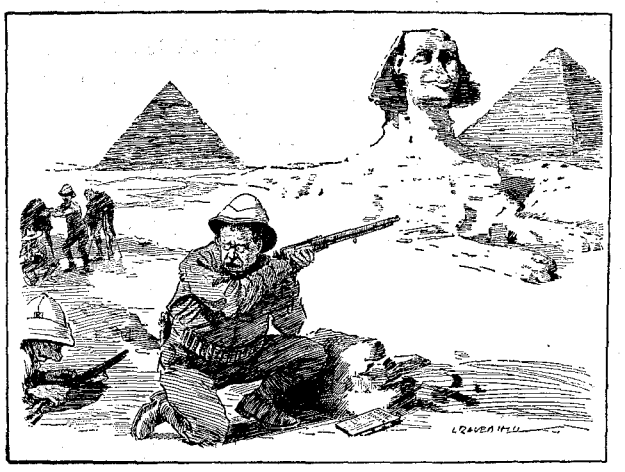
COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN CAIRO

IT might ordinarily seem perfectly prudent and almost commonplace to denounce assassins and their sympathizers and warn a nation against trusting too implicitly in a "paper constitution," but just as some commonplace things are dangerous in a powder-mill or on an Alpine snow-field, so we find that an explosion of feeling in Egypt and an avalanche of comment in England have followed the expression of these platitudinous sentiments by our ex-President. "Think what a disaster it would be if British rule were removed from the Sudan," he remarked at Omdurman, where many natives think just the opposite. In receiving a degree from the University of Egypt he made a speech in which he observed that a university should "make it evident that its management, financial and otherwise, is conducted with absolute honesty." This made the college authorities look at one another. Then he warned them against "the too great tendency to train men merely for literary, professional, or official positions." He alluded to the assassination of Boutros Pasha by saying, "I hope to see this university take the lead in forming public opinion to hunt down the man who preaches assassination, or condones it after it is done," and then advised the students of the university against trusting in what he called "a paper constitution." Of the murder of the Egyptian Prime Minister he further said:



A SITTER; OR, BIG GAME TO THE LAST.

MR. ROOSEVELT—"Steady, Kermit. We must have one of these."
—*Punch* (London).

(The cable reports say Mr. Roosevelt was delighted with this cartoon, and exprest a desire to have the original drawing.)

"All good men, all men of every nation whose respect is worth having, were inexpressibly shocked by the assassination of Boutros Pasha Ghaly. It was a greater calamity to Egypt than a wrong to the individual himself. The type of man that turns assassin is the type possessing all the qualities which alienate him from good citizenship; the type producing poor soldiers in time of war and worse citizens in time of peace. Such a man stands on the pinnacle of evil and infamy. Those apologizing for or condoning his act, by word or deed, directly or indirectly, encouraging such an act in advance or defending it afterward, occupy the same bad eminence."

These remarks are taken to indicate that our ex-President favors the British occupation of Egypt, and frowns upon the Nationalists, who would cut loose from alien rule, as the American Colonies did in 1776. *El Sahib* (Cairo), an extreme organ of the National party, plainly expresses its disappointment at the monarchical and imperialistic sentiments of the great American, and declares bitterly:

"We are astonished that this advocate of autocracy ever came to be elected President by a people who shed their blood in defense of their liberty when tyrannized over and persecuted by the same Power that is now tyrannizing over and persecuting Egypt. No wonder he lost the respect and support of his countrymen, who have even refused to grant him a retiring pension."

In England the Conservative papers warmly applaud his utterance, while the Liberal and Radical press show more sympathy with the Egyptian Nationalists and believe Mr. Roosevelt made a bad blunder. Among his admirers is the London *Daily Mail*, which observes approvingly:

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man of proved courage and is not likely to be intimidated into silence. His praise of British rule in the Sudan and his warning to native officers not to mix in politics have roused the anger of the Nationalist newspapers in Cairo. The attacks made upon him cast discredit on the common sense and on the manners of the capital, and will be deplored by none more than the Khedive, who has given signal proof of his pleasure at meeting so distinguished a visitor. No surer method could have been adopted to strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's conviction that the continuance of British rule is necessary for the welfare of Egypt. He has borne testimony to the fact that our Administration has rescued the Sudan from degrading slavery, and has added enormously to the wealth and happiness of the Nile provinces. In Cairo, too, he must have been assailed on every hand by evidences of the benefits conferred by British occupation. This miniature Paris on the Nile, with its abounding prosperity and activity, is hardly recognizable as the city which 12 years ago was swarming with beggars and crowded with signs of decay."

On the Radical side we find this comment in *Reynolds's Weekly* (London):

"Mr. Roosevelt gets on one's nerves. He has a strong vein of common sense, but he has as much tact as a bull in a china-shop. Modesty is not one of his failings. He does not seek to conceal the fact that he feels competent to manage the affairs of the world. We have not desired to dissent from the many excellent platitudes he uttered with so fierce an emphasis at Cairo. Our only comment is that it is a little ridiculous that he should think it necessary to interfere between the British Administration and the people of Egypt.

"Neither party appreciates his efforts. The spectacle of Roosevelt in goggles and weeds stalking about like an *enfant terrible*, setting everybody by the ears, is more likely to cause the Administration embarrassment than relief. We will be glad to welcome the wanderer to our shores, but we must prepare for a few bumps."

WHY THE IRISH HATE THE BUDGET

ANY one can go without spiritous liquors or tobacco, which are highly taxed in Ireland by the new budget; but what of the tenant's-right tax? In this tax originates the repugance felt by the Irish in general for the budget of the Asquith Ministry. It is considered to be as hateful to the ordinary Irishman, says T. M. Healy in *The National Review* (London), as the Roman census was to the Jews of Palestine. To quote the words of this M.P. for North County Wexford:

"The hatred of the budget in Ireland resembles nothing hitherto known. Its authors showed such ignorance of, or indifference to, the necessities of the country that they refused in debate to make any substantial modification of its oppressiveness. With a high hand the proposals of the relentless tax-gatherers who advise the Government from the Custom House, Dublin, were prest through the House of Commons. In England, if an official suggests a tax, his ideas filter through and are modified by the mind that receives them, and that mind is one acquainted with the conditions of the country in which the tax would operate. Ireland has no such protection; and the Dublin officials whose schemes reach the Chancellor of the Exchequer are not Irishmen, and care little how revenue is raised, or for the economic or social effect of their devices on the population. They are skilled and able officials, but adopt the point of view of conquerors in a hostile country engaged in providing the cost of military occupation."

The main thing which Ireland resents at a time when the land-question is becoming to some degree solved is a tax which, Mr. Healy says, "smote Ireland to the bone." This is the tax which

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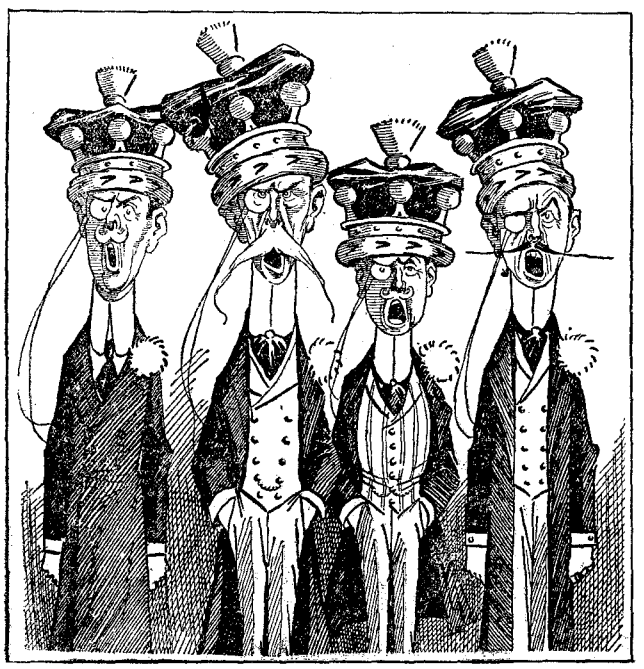
is to be imposed upon those who rent land or houses in Ireland—a tax proportioned to the amount they pay for the leased property. As this Irish M.P. remarks:

"This proposal is the real mainspring of Irish hatred for the budget. Other impositions, of course, aggravate the grievance,



THEY LOOK IT—DON'T THEY?

CHORUS OF THE "BLUE-BLOOD QUARTET"—"We're Boys of the Bulldog Breed!" —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

but they are taxes on what are called 'luxuries.' Abstinence can avert the effect of an increased levy on whisky or tobacco, but no avenue is open to escape from the taxes, which the budget creates, on the tenant's interest in his farm. Such taxes are levied, not off luxury, but off thrift. They are, moreover, raised off the product of the struggles and sufferings which, through heroic generations, reversed the Irish code of confiscation and entrenched the tenant in the soil, with a legal recognition of the right to sell and transmit his interest. They were devised because they can not affect England, and correspond in design with the policy which raised the duty on whisky, and left English beer and cider untouched."

This writer explains as follows exactly what this new tax will amount to:

"If a tenant rents a holding which he can sell for £300, the budget makes him pay a doubled duty on £300. But if the same holding has been bought out for another £300, the State, which allows 69 years for repayment, will, if the tenant dies, exact from his widow and orphans a doubled duty on £600, *viz.*, £300 on the tenant-right, and £300 on the money borrowed to pay off the landlord. The excuse for this depends on the supposition that the day the tenant strikes a bargain with his landlord for purchase, the value of his holding is doubled, and therefore that, in the case put, he could sell his interest for £600. This proposition is doubtful; but, if sound, one may ask when did an auctioneer's appraisement become a just test for the taxation of a cotter's all? When the occupier dies the widow and orphans are no richer in revenue than before, save for the difference between the old rent and the State annuity. They do not want to sell. They want to remain and work the farm of the dead tenant, and for 69 years will still have to pay the State annuity. Why, then, for taxing purposes, should the budget discount the transaction, as if the loan had been cleared off and the £300 mortgage were realized wealth? Then, every time the death of an occupier occurs during the 69 years, a fresh death-duty on the farm will be exacted on the same basis. Poor men will be broken by these crushing and unexpected demands, coming, too, inevitably, when sickness and burials have depleted the family resources—already perhaps mortgaged to the bank."

Speaking of the increased tax on whisky and tobacco, this writer makes light of it, but condemns the budget solely because it taxes what comprizes practically the tools and implements of the agriculturalists' trade, and we read:

"We may lament that German-potato spirit, or the by-product of yeast-factories, should supplant the produce of barley, and kill an ancient industry; or that our woful regiment of lunatics should be further swelled by such leprous distilments. Can we take consolation in the knowledge that cocoa is 'grateful and comforting,' and that free trade with San Thomé remains as a much-prized blessing for untaxed industries? Bad, then, as are the taxes on whisky and tobacco, they have not advanced death's pale flag on any cotter's croft. If the peasant drinks or smokes, he must pay for his pleasures like every one else; but the soil and its resources are the tools of his trade, and should no more bear death-duty, or stamp-tax, than do the implements of the British artizan."

ANCESTOR-WORSHIP IN BRITAIN

THE whole theory of ancestry, heredity, and nobility of blood and birth is up for discussion in the House of Lords these days, and the defenders of the old order are shaking their fingers in the faces of their fellows and asking if they have lost faith in their ability to hand down the fine qualities their ancestors have transmitted to them. If not, why then do they vote to adopt Rosebery's resolution declaring that "possession of a peerage shall no longer of itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords"? Most of them make no reply, but vote for the resolution, or absent themselves from the chamber while it is passed. Only 17 have the hardihood to vote against it. One of them, Lord Bathurst, grew so vehement in his denunciation of it that he roused peals of laughter when he shouted: "Beware lest your descendants of the third and fourth generations turn and rend you!" Lord Halsbury, ex-Lord Chancellor, said:

"The throne is hereditary, the succession to landed estates is hereditary, and in various forms, and in various parts of the world, that system is known and understood. As I have said before, is

TERRA INFIRMA. —*Punch* (London).

it not practical wisdom to know what is going to be substituted for it? No one has ever yet suggested what is to be done with what are called the undesirables. I do not believe in the existence of the undesirables in the sense in which, through the election, that word has been used. Bankrupts and lunatics form, apparently, the majority of this House, according to statements made in various election speeches. That is a statement which, I suppose, the

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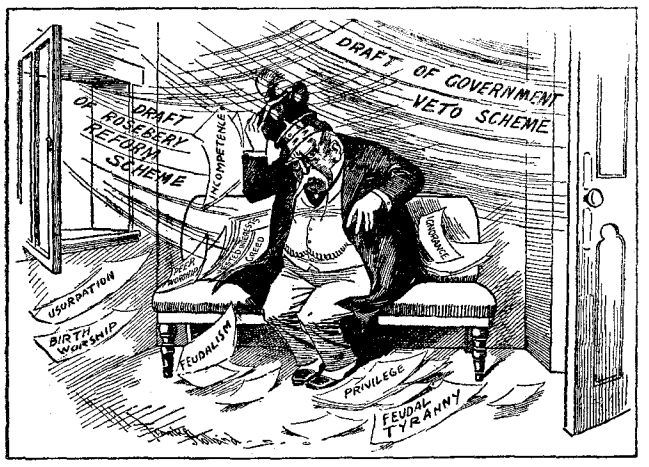


BETWEEN TWO "DRAFTS."

LORD HELPUS (hereditary legislator)—"Heavens, between these two 'drafts' I'll catch my death, as sure as fate!"
—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

House can hardly acquiesce in, but the House will allow me to say, as a matter of law, that bankrupts are excluded from this House. Over and over again I have heard in election speeches the loose general statements that are so easily made—that we are all bankrupts and that there is also a certain number of lunatics in this House, but I pledge myself to the fact that bankrupts and lunatics are both of them incapable of exercising a vote in this House."

Lord Bathurst thought that the posterity of the noble Lords who consented to give away their birthright of heredity would visit the memory of their recreant ancestors with curses. He declared:

"My chief objection to reform is that it is tampering with the Constitution, and if we once admit that it is possible to alter the Constitution, we do not know where it will stop. I believe that one of the causes of this cry for reform is that members of the other House are afraid that when they go back to their constituencies they will lose votes, especially in the North; but in Scotland they have this elective principle already, and there is more dissatisfaction there in consequence than there is in England. On no grounds whatever can I bring myself to vote for this resolution. I would ask the noble Lords on the back benches what you would say if your forefathers had lightly sold your birthright, which enables you to sit in the House to-day. I would ask the noble Lords on the front benches what your children of the second and third generation will say of you if you lightly give away their inheritance. I would ask all the noble Lords, before you vote for this resolution, to beware lest your descendants of the third and fourth generations turn and rend you, to beware lest those descendants disapprove of your action in giving away so thoughtlessly what your fathers won with such difficulty."

In favor of the resolution Lord Cromer said:

"The House of Lords should not let slip the great and golden opportunity now presented to them, but finally commit themselves to an acceptable scheme of reform. The country is convinced of certain blemishes. The House is too large, and no machinery has been devised by which the Liberal party, when it is in a great majority in the House of Commons, can obtain adequate reflection of its predominance in the Lords."

Mr. Asquith's plan to shear the Lords of their power to veto measures passed by the Commons moves the Conservative *Saturday Review* (London) to give the following opinion on what it styles "a rascally revolution":

"It amounts to this, that, in order to further the objects of some 70 Irishmen who wish to break up the Empire, and of 40 British Socialists who wish to redistribute property, the balance of the British Constitution is to be upset and the British Empire sold to a plebeian oligarchy composed of 20 demagogs, of whom about five rule the roost, and who have not among them one single national idea. When will the predominant partner awake to a sense of his supreme danger? If the electors indorse the conduct of the present Government, they must be drunk indeed with the wine of democracy."

The Liberal but intellectual and aristocratic *Spectator* (London) speaks very reservedly as follows:

"There is at least one good thing about the veto-resolutions in their present form. They present a clear issue—the issue of single-Chamber government. If they are accepted and acted on, the House of Commons becomes, in all cases, supreme. Except for a certain series of delays—which when they become irksome can be altered, just as Parliament has again and again altered rules of procedure which have appeared too dilatory, and so have hampered its action—the House of Commons will, if these single-Chamber resolutions become law, hold complete and unchecked control over the British Empire."

NOT YET, BUT SOON.

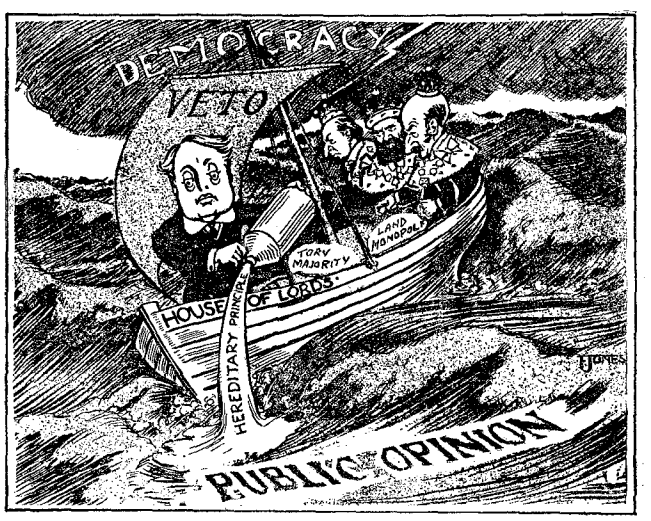
EDWARD—"Call again to-morrow. My Lord is not quite dead yet."
—*Rire* (Paris).

Perhaps the clearest and best-balanced opinion is that of the London *Times*, which says in an editorial:

"The Lords are for reform, but they will not hear of the degradation which Mr. Asquith and his moderate colleagues, no less than the advanced Radicals, seek to impose upon them. The principles on which a reform of the kind ought to be based may readily be gathered from other great changes wrought in our Constitution."

The writer goes on to plead that "a condition of true reform" is that "it should not impair the continuity which binds the House of Lords to the past." The editorial concludes as follows:

"On that ground among others, the retention of the hereditary principle is indispensable; but the



OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

LORD ROSEBERY—"I fancy this should smooth things down a bit and save the ship." —*Daily News* (London).

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history of the past itself suggests various methods by which that principle may be qualified with advantage.

"Among such methods may be named the appointment of life-Peers, who, like the bishops and the law Lords, represent great classes, institutions, and interests in the nation. We are glad that after Easter Lord Rosebery will proceed with his resolutions until the people, who must be the ultimate judges in this cause, have before them in outline the rival projects of reform by constitutional development according to our historic British precedents, and of subversive revolution by statute after the un-British Jacobin model."

HOW STOLYPINE RULES RUSSIA

RUSSIA is being bound hand and foot by her Premier, and being delivered into the power of the "Spheres"—"the misty, nameless Olympians of the Tsarskoye-Selo"—in short, the bureaucracy, declares an English writer who evidently has no love for the man whose cleverness he describes. Of the personality of Stolypine he observes:

"A mannerly, by no means hated man, who—unlike a colleague in Viatka—did not bawl, 'I am God!' when his victims invoked mercy from on high; an honest man whom—unlike his predecessor Durnovo—newspapers had not accused with impunity of plundering the State. And it was remarked that newspapers had better not. For this six-foot, broad-shouldered, presentable, black-haired, black-bearded man with the Tatar button-eyes, and dry, barking voice, had a properly authoritative way in handling newspapers; and it was this, say people now, at least as much as his irreproachability, which recommended him to the discerning Spheres."

Stolypine's aim is to "rebuild the autocracy," and paralyze the power of the Douma and the press, says Mr. Robert Crozier Long in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). His way of paralyzing the Douma is by introducing a series of Government bills of slight importance and thus occupying the time which should be spent on vital matters. Mr. Long thus describes the Premier's method, which is a species of "filibustering," not by long speeches, but by active pressing on of trifling by-laws, when national issues are at stake. Mr. Long says:

"While the Douma has been censured, denied its arrogant claim to draft its own rules of procedure, and even to choose what journals it will read, its attempts to pass emancipatory laws have been foiled at every turn by the Premier's genial plan of choking the springs of serious legislation with a heap of frivolous laws. Did Ministers only love legality as they love legislation, Russia would be saved in a week. During the brief session before last, the industrious Premier introduced 44 separate bills regulating the number of policemen in unknown villages. During the last session he showed even greater zeal. While, forbidden to pass laws protecting the subject, the drowsy deputies yawned over bills 'To increase the police in the village of Spassovo,' and 'To regulate the staff of the Greek Orthodox Church in Bokhara,' the old system of governing without any laws at all was triumphantly restored. The third session had before it 440 government bills, of which not one was in any way more important, or more enlightened, than the thousand odd projects which lay unpassed for decades of the nineteenth century before the somnolent Council of State. Only one act of even second-rate importance received the Czar's consent, and this, a measure providing for conditional release of offenders, has not been put into force, because the Minister of Justice, quite as in days of old, has found it necessary to submit it to a commission 'explaining' it out of existence."

The Douma is thus muzzled, crippled, balked, and made no more than the shadow of a popular legislative assembly, we are told. Mr. Stolypine, however, professes to love a free press:

"Happily the Premier is here a stalwart Liberal, and even concedes in this important domain to learn from the outside world. 'Look,' he says, 'at Western Europe. See how the provincial press has conquered a position there. I mention only the *Koelnische Zeitung*, the *Koenigsberg Zeitung*, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Why, the Government pays attention to their views.'"

The way in which the Stolypine Government pays attention to the views of the Russian papers that speak their mind is well illustrated by the history of the *Viatskaya Rietch*, of which Mr. Long speaks ironically as follows:

"The press has really a very considerable liberty, and doubters of this are referred to the history of the *Viatskaya Rietch*. The population which buys this voice of discontent is uncommonly peaceful, and, tho composed mainly of peasants, has made a cultural progress in the last decade which pleases the average unsound, unregenerate Russian, and naturally shocks the sound. The *Viatskaya Rietch* was founded on December 13, 1907; and for something which appeared in its third issue it was fined £50. A newspaper in Viatka can not pay £50, so its editor was thrown into jail, without trial, for three months. His successor, M. Popoff, who produced the fourth number, for a reprint from a St. Petersburg newspaper was thrown into jail without trial for three months. The fifth issue was seized. The sixth issue was edited by Madame Ovsiannikoff, who was thrown into jail without trial for three months. For the twelfth issue, a new editor, M. Gnevasheff, was thrown into jail without trial for three months.

"The next editor, Madame Lokhrin, with documentary proof, exposed the roguery of a rural chief. She was thrown into jail without trial for three months. Her successor, M. Novikoff, wrote that drilling in the Theater Square impeded traffic. He was thrown into jail without trial for three months. The next editor, Madame Vesnin, discust the failure of a life-saving society to rescue a drowning boy. She was thrown into jail without trial for one month. She was fined also for describing how the Government's *strazhniki* [police] terrorized the peaceful citizens of Perm. She was followed by M. Franzholi, who was fined for printing a complaint of official abuses signed by three peasants. The peasants saved him from jail by paying the fine, and one of them got into trouble for this. He appealed to the Premier to put him on trial if his complaint was false. He was sent into exile.

"The next event was the closing of the printing-works because the *Viatskaya Rietch* described some official roguery already exposed in the Douma. When the newspaper next appeared, M. Franzholi was thrown into jail without trial for two months. On coming out, he was thrown again into jail without trial for three and a half months. Finally, for an article signed by one contributor last December the Government ordered six contributors to be thrown into jail without trial for three months. Three escaped; only one remains in jail. Such is the lively history of an attempt to establish in Russia a *Koelnische Zeitung* to which 'even the Government will pay attention.'"

The theory that Russia "is to be governed without any laws at all," but in accordance with the will or whims of one man, is in this way carried out by Piotr Arkadevietch Stolypine. He has also another instrument for terrorizing the Douma and the enemies of the autocracy—a sort of secret Black Hand under Government control and acting with Government sanction. Of this legitimated Mafia we read that, while other popular or patriotic leagues are crusht by fine or imprisonment, the *Soyuz Russkavo Naroda* is alone smiled upon by the Czar himself as well as by his ministers:

"The one association universally registered and protected calls for detailed description, because with the Spheres and the nominal Stolypine Cabinet it is the third element in that composite, irresponsible will which, for want of a better word, is called the Government. The *Soyuz Russkavo Naroda*, as this association is called, is an organization of the dangerous classes of the great cities which compounds for offenses against the criminal law by posing as the sole remaining stay of the autocracy. 'Organized by the police and the espionage department,' I quote from a Douma interpellation, 'armed with the help of the police as a militant corps with revolvers and bombs,' the *Soyuz* has now for five years helped to rule the Empire, and despite (that is, because of) its massacres, murders of Douma members, its attempts on M. Witte and on M. Miliukoff, it flourishes more than ever to-day, boasting of approving telegrams, and large monetary subsidies, from the sovereign. The *Soyuzniki* use their system of espionage to blackmail the peaceful population, threatening 'denunciation' for sedition to the authorities with whom, as the blackmailers do not fail to boast, they can do what they like. Provincial governors, either themselves registered members or secret accomplices, divert to the organization money from public funds, subsidize its newspapers, and even give it orders for army equipment, a fact which will probably remain without parallel in Europe until the Mafia is entrusted with orders for battle-ships from Rome."

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ECONOMY IN THE USE OF MEAT

JUST when there is most discussion about the increased cost of meat, appears Farmers' Bulletin 391 of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Economical Use of Meat in the Home." There is nothing in the bulletin to explain its timeliness—no denunciation of the Meat Trust or intimations that Uncle Sam considers it his duty to come to the aid of the victims; but the farmer will doubtless draw his own conclusions. The bulletin was prepared by Miss Caroline L. Hunt and Dr. C. F. Langworthy, experts in charge of nutrition investigations, and the lesson it teaches is that the nutritive value of meat does not depend at all on the high price of the cut or on its tenderness. Practical recipes for economical meat-dishes are given. A cheap, tough piece of meat may be so treated as to furnish not only a wholesome, but also a toothsome article of food. We quote from the summary at the end of the bulletin:

MISS CAROLINE HUNT,

Who collected and tested the recipes for economical meat-dishes that will make our meat-bills grow beautifully less.

"According to statistics compiled in the Office of Experiment Stations, meat furnishes about 16 per cent. of the total food consumed in the ordinary American family, about 30 per cent. of the protein desirable in the average diet, and 60 per cent. of the energy-producing fats. It is possible to obtain all of the necessary protein and energy from other materials, but for many reasons it is doubtful if such a proceeding would be either desirable or agreeable for the average person. Exactly how much meat should be eaten is a difficult matter to determine; probably if one meat-dish is served a day, and other materials supplying protein, such as milk, eggs, beans, or similar foods, are also used, there is little danger of getting too much meat or too little protein. It is, of course, possible to eat meat-dishes less frequently, or omit meat from the diet altogether, if one so desires and the diet is so arranged that it remains well balanced.

"Meat is, in general, one of the most digestible of food materials. Recent experiments indicate that all kinds are thoroughly digested, less expensive cuts as well as the more costly. The higher-priced ones contain more of the so-called extractives or extractives of more pleasing quality, and it is the extractives which not only give the meat its agreeable flavor, but also actually stimulate the digestive processes. They have, however, little if any nutritive value, and for persons with normal digestion the less expensive cuts, even if less rich in extractives, cooked and flavored in an appetizing way, may certainly be used to replace the more costly cuts. . . . . .

"It is important to reduce waste by using as much as possible of the bone, fat, and trimmings, not usually served with the meat itself. If nothing better can be done with them, the bones and trimmings can almost always be profitably used in the soup-kettle and the fat can be saved for cooking, thus saving the more expensive butter and lard. The bits of meat not served with the main dish or remaining after the first serving can be seasoned and recooked in many palatable ways, or can be combined with vegetables, pie-crust, or other materials, and thus the meat flavor may be extended over a large quantity of less expensive food with such combinations. Moreover, smaller quantities of meat can often be bought than would be necessary were the meat served alone."

Cheapness in meat, the authors go on to tell us, is often more apparent than real, a very large part of some cheap cuts being refuse. Aside from this, the advantage of expensive cuts lies in tenderness and flavor rather than in nutritive value. Now tenderness may be given by long cooking, which softens the connective tissues; and flavor, when inferior or absent, may be imparted by using sauces or vegetables such as onions or celery. The writers conclude:

DR. LANGWORTHY,

Who investigated the nutritive values of meats and tells us the cheap are as nourishing as the costly.

"In fact, the number of 'tasty' dishes which a good cook can make out of the cheaper cuts of meat or meat 'left over' is almost endless. Undoubtedly more time and skill are required in their preparation than in the simple cooking of the more expensive cuts, just as more time and skill are required for careful, intelligent marketing than for haphazard ordering; but the real superiority of a good cook lies not so much in the preparation of expensive or fancy dishes as in the attractive preparation of inexpensive dishes for every day and in the skilful combination of flavors.

"Some housekeepers seem to have a prejudice against economizing in such ways as those here suggested; but, if the comfort of the family does not suffer and the meals are kept as varied and appetizing as when they cost more, little ground for the feeling exists. Surely it is not beneath the dignity of any family to avoid useless expenditure, no matter how generous its income, and the intelligent housekeeper should take as much pride in setting a good table at a low price as the manufacturer does in lessening the cost of production in his factory."

HARD WORK ON A VEGETABLE DIET

THE results of experiments showing that hard work may be done on a vegetable diet, with less consumption of food than under ordinary circumstances, have just been announced in France. Says a correspondent of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 5):

"In 1905 Mr. H. Tissier introduced a method of treating intestinal affections based on the transformation of a pathologic growth of microbes into a normal one. It consists, in the first place, of rendering the intestinal medium uninhabitable to noxious species and favorable to all those that can arrest putrefaction. Finally, to hasten the establishment of this preventive growth, it administers pure cultures of these beneficent microbes. This author prescribes a diet in which the carbohydrates occupy the larger part, while the proteids are reduced to a strict minimum; he consequently forbids meat, eggs, milk, and cheese, and prescribes all the fruits and vegetables, with the exception of the seeds of leguminous plants, too rich in nitrogenous substances.

"This is a vegetarian diet in the full acceptation of the word. To make it more attractive, Mr. Tissier admits the animal fats and all condiments of the same order containing less than one per cent. of albumin—butter, oily bouillon, and beef tea.

"It is an ascertained fact that this diet has given remarkable therapeutic results; but, considering its extreme severity, it is legitimate to ask whether it may be followed without danger by a normal adult who is doing intellectual and physical work. The author himself asks this question, and to answer it he has made

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experiments that have now lasted two years. The results were published on January 14 last.

"His investigations were made on two adults (43 and 33 years), the one a physician and the other a chemist, who have subsisted on the Tissier diet since October, 1907. . . . . .

"The food appeared sufficient, altho besides their usual work, they walked, cycled, and took exercise in the open air. . . . . .

"The author desired also to ascertain whether this diet remained sufficient in case of greater physical activity; to this end the two subjects took walks of 12 to 20 miles without increase of ration, but nothing abnormal occurred. . . . The subject of 43 years took, during the month of April, 1909, a ride of 125 miles on his bicycle, with a ration slightly larger than usual. . . . The loss of weight was only a little over a pound, . . . and the cyclist had neither curvature nor insomnia.

"The author calculates that for an adult of the same weight and age, with the ordinary diet, there would have been necessary to accomplish the work . . . at least four times the ration allowed the subject of this experiment. It seems, therefore, to be proved that the vegetarian diet of Tissier is amply sufficient, not only for the needs of ordinary life, but also for important physical work."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SQUIRRELS SPREADING THE PLAGUE

THE news that squirrels on the Pacific Coast have become infected with plague and are carrying the disease eastward is causing some disquiet among the medical profession. An editorial article in *American Medicine* (New York, April) blames the short-sighted policy of concealment under which San Franciscans long denied the existence of plague in their city and have since usually asserted that it has been entirely stamped out. Apparently the rest of the country runs a good chance of suffering from this policy. Says the paper just named:

"Plague infection of the ground-squirrels of the Pacific Coast is proving to be a much more serious matter than was thought when it was first discovered that the flea had carried the bacilli from the city rats to these country rodents. Dr. Colby Rucker, of the Public Health Service. . . . has been organizing a scouting expedition to determine just how far the infection has spread, and preliminary reports of his work show a somewhat alarming condition—infected squirrels having been found in widely separated places in one county with evidences that other counties are also involved. Plague is therefore a disease to be expected in human beings for some time to come in the United States, for the bacillus has obtained a foothold. As the extermination of the squirrels is apparently impossible, the spread of the disease throughout the continent by the squirrels, prairie-dogs, and other rodents, depends solely upon whether they have sufficient tolerance to keep the bacilli alive, or whether they will die off so quickly as to prevent the germs being carried, as happened in the efforts to kill off the rabbits of Australasia. It is now known that the bacilli are normal inhabitants of certain rodents in Eastern Asia, only occasionally making excursions into the bodies of rats, and always dying out in their new homes, incidentally destroying some millions of rats and human beings. The rats are known to have enough tolerance to spread the bacilli, and it is feared our feral rodents will do the same.

"The appalling results of contempt for sanitation are illustrated by this wide spread of plague bacilli in America. San Francisco's labor-unions elected to the mayoralty a fiddler who has since been sent to prison for crimes connected with his administration. It was he, who, at the probable instigation of certain business men afraid of publicity, not only denied the presence of plague in the city, but punished those who said there was. At the very time that well-directed efforts would have completely destroyed the infection, it was concealed and allowed to spread until it began killing the inhabitants. It has now escaped beyond their borders, and, if the fears of its further spread across the continent are realized, they will be the causes of an appalling number of deaths. They have at least created a situation full of menace to the rest of the country, and the question naturally arises as to whether one community is to be permitted to jeopardize others in this criminal manner. Several times in England it has been found that the rats near the docks of ships from plague countries were infected, but prompt measures eliminated the danger at once. That could have been done here if a central health authority had had control."

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HE IS BLAMED FOR NOT SUPPRESSING THE PLAGUE.

At the very time when Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, could have completely destroyed the infection by well-directed efforts, "it was concealed and allowed to spread."

The main lesson from San Francisco's conduct, the writer goes on to say, is the necessity of electing men of intelligence, attainments, and honor, to positions requiring high executive ability. Low morality, he believes, is generally a result of low mentality. San Francisco, in spite of its noble conduct after the fire and earthquake, is threatened with the contempt of the civilized world for permitting plague to enter the country and create a menacing situation which may require hundreds of millions of dollars to save our lives, if the infected ground squirrels are not promptly destroyed. He concludes:

"Neglect or defiance of sanitation is dangerous business, at any time, but to jeopardize the whole nation for the sake of a little temporary business shows that the guilty people are not possest of sufficient common sense and forethought to be entrusted with the franchise. . . . It is quite proper for laboring men to organize for their own protection, but if they aspire to rule as in San Francisco, they must not do injury to the health of the country or there will be an overwhelming demand for their suppression."

TO REPLACE ACIDS IN THE LAUNDRY

THAT some laundries are now using diastase, the active ferment of malt, to assist in doing up clothes, is asserted by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 12). He says:

"The word 'laundry' suggests to the minds of many people 'chemicals,' and the laundryman, rightly or wrongly, is often blamed for the holes in our linen and other fabrics on the assumption that he employs corrosive bleaches. Bleaches, however, may be legitimately used for the purpose and without any harm to the fabric whatever so long as they are scientifically applied and scientifically removed. In many cases a fabric comes to pieces because of its own inferior structure and substance. Nowadays it is common enough to find showy goods dependent upon mineral loading or other foreign substances which form, so to speak, the skeleton of the flimsy material. Should the skeleton yield, as it may do, even to the bland influence of soap and water, the fabric, having lost its 'bones,' readily disintegrates, and the laundryman is blamed for using 'corrosive acids' or a machine which attacks material like the 'devil'—that is to say, like the appliance which is used for breaking up old carpets and cast-off clothing in the manufacture of mattress stuffing. No doubt the laundryman is at fault sometimes, but on the whole he is liable to suffer severely from a misrepresentation of facts.

"One of the latest applications of science to laundry work, to which the stern critics of soda, chlorid of lime, or borax can raise no objection, is the use of diastase of malt to dissolve out the starch in soiled starched goods preliminary to washing. As is well known, diastase has the power of rapidly liquefying starch, converting it into soluble dextrin and ultimately malt-sugar, which may readily be washed out of the fabric. In these days, when such powerfully active preparations of enzyms are possible, the method is likely to become general and its adoption will relieve the laundryman of the odium of being a 'chemicalizer.'"

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WAS JOAN OF ARC A MEDIUM?

A BOOK to prove that Joan of Arc was a "medium" has been written by a Frenchman named Leon Denis, who thus seeks to explain her "voices," her premonitions, and her feats of clairvoyance. The work is reviewed by a writer in the *Annales des Sciences Psychiques* (Paris, February 1–16), who is inclined to speak favorably of it, but criticizes the writer's use of "spirit messages" of his own, to prove points that he wishes to establish. The reviewer remarks that it may be said without too much boldness that everybody (except, of course, those who have never paid any attention to metapsychical questions, for whom "medium" means the same thing as "prestidigitator" or "impostor") agrees in recognizing that Joan of Arc was an exceptional being, endowed with what are now called medial faculties. On this subject, he says, Catholics, Spiritualists, and materialists may join hands, each keeping his own special point of view regarding the purely natural or supernatural source of the heroine's inspirations. A work on Joan of Arc as a medium does not therefore surprize him; and its publication was even greatly to be wished. He continues:

JOAN LISTENING TO THE SPIRITS.

(From the painting by Benouville.)

A French writer credits her remarkable visions to mediumistic powers.

"What Professor Lelut has done for Socrates, several other psychologists have more recently done for Joan of Arc; they have sought to explain the sources of her inspirations in a purely natural way. But what Lelut neglected to do in the case of the Greek sage, these psychologists have also neglected in that of the good Lorraine—they have passed over the element of prodigy in her inspirations—that is to say, the realized premonitions, the clairvoyance, etc. When they have felt absolutely obliged to notice these, they have rejected them as fables, altho these stories have the same antecedent probability and are upheld by the same evidence as the facts that they accept as real. . . . . .

"All who have studied metapsychical phenomena and have recognized their authenticity will then agree with Mr. Leon Denis when he affirms that the medial phenomena of to-day give us the key for understanding and explaining these events of the lives of the great inspirationists and wonder-workers which we have been hitherto obliged to reject as a whole by a turn of legerdemain. . . .

"We fear that this work will not answer completely the purpose that the author has in mind; namely, to rehabilitate the martyr of Rouen from the partial and false interpretations given to her from Voltaire down to Anatole France, and to throw light on her inner life by means of the most recent data of science. Upon the scientists who mold public opinion, a critic with less of the lyric quality, detaching himself less from pure reason, would certainly produce a better result.

"But there is one point on which we must especially dwell: that is, the 'medial communications' that the author cites with some frequency. These 'communications,' with which the spiritualistic reviews have been overloaded for thirty years past, have almost completely vanished; there seems to be a new standpoint from which this subject is viewed, even among Spiritualists themselves, who have fortunately recognized their weak points. Now to present, in a work which claims to be historical and scientific, such and such a medium in communication, obtained in the 'group' of which the author is a member, to settle an historical controversy or clear up a phase of the heroine's psychology—this is absolutely inadmissible. . . . . .

"Where will these methods lead us, if they should come generally into vogue? This can not be asked without disquiet. Homer will be evoked to ascertain in which of the fabled seven cities he really was born; Cambronne will be called up and asked what he really did on the battle-field of Waterloo. Has not Mr. W. T. Stead recently published the opinions of the late Mr. Gladstone on the questions of the budget and the House of Lords, which at this moment divide the citizens of the United Kingdom?

"Several years ago I read in a spiritualistic publication a favorable opinion on spiritualism said to have come from Tyndall. As I knew that the celebrated physicist had always been a determined opponent of the claims of mediums, into which he had several times earnestly inquired, I was surprized at this, and wrote to the person who had made the quotation, to learn its source. The good man, a Spiritualist of the purest water, answered that the declaration had been made to himself by Tyndall in a recent mediumistic communication! Mr. Leon Denis has not quite reached this point; the attentive reader of his new volume will find that the few words of 'Jehanne' that serve as the epigraph are credited to a medial communication—a credit that the good man mentioned above did not think it necessary to give in the case of Tyndall. But where shall we get to, pray, if we follow this system?

"Here we have a danger, which we hope it will be sufficient to note, that the Spiritualists themselves may understand the necessity of avoiding it, under penalty of falling into a mysticism more irrational than all those that have preceded it. This will ruin them irremediably and justly in public opinion, which already is not too tender to them, as they know too well, alas!

"We think that we are rendering a service to the Spiritualists in giving them these points, which they might well have detected themselves. And we are certainly doing Mr. Leon Denis a favor in mentioning this defect in his book."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PRIMITIVE SUN-DIAL—An account of a visit made by Dr. C. Hose to the warlike Madang tribe—occupying a region in Borneo which has up to the present remained unexplored—is given in *Nature* (London, February 17). Says this paper:

"These people, on account of their raiding propensities, have been a terror to their neighbors; but the visit of Dr. Hose has resulted in an arrangement which will, it is hoped, put a stop to this constant intertribal warfare. It is remarkable that this race judge the fitting season for planting their rice by the sun, and they have invented a curious mode of measuring time. This is a sort of gnomon, consisting of a post about a fathom high, a piece of string weighted at each end and thrown over the top showing when the post is perfectly straight. The length of the shadow is measured by a stick marked with notches gradually approaching one another as they recede from the pole. Having got so far, it may be asked

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why they have never invented the sun-dial. Dr. Hose explains this by the fact that the present instrument is more efficient, as in these latitudes there are many days near each equinox when a sun-dial would be useless."

IS THE SUN ON FIRE?

RECENT solar disturbances of rather more than the usual intensity give point to this question. Those who have not thought or read much on the subject instinctively think of the sun as a mass of fire. Primitive man, untaught children, and ignorant adults regard our source of light and heat as a "blazing body." Scientific men, who have studied the sun, generally reject this idea. The luminary, they say, can not be "on fire," simply because it would have burned up long ago. In other words, it glows, not like a candle or gas flame, in which combustion is taking place, but rather like the filament of an electric lamp, which does not "burn up," because the absence of oxygen prevents chemical action. In the sun there is plenty of oxygen, but the enormously high temperature is far above the point of possible chemical action. A glowing body, however, is giving out energy, and if it continues to glow, that energy must be supplied in some way. The burning flames get it from the energy of chemical combination; in the electric glow-lamp it is supplied by the current. Where does it come from in the case of the sun? This has been a moot point for years, but the general opinion now is that it is gravitational energy transformed to heat by the continual falling inward, or shrinking, of the sun's parts. This theory has always had opponents, however; and now one of them, Mr. H. S. Shelton, describes in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January) a new theory of the solar structure in which he suggests that a sort of combustion may be taking place on the surface of the sun after all. He writes:

"No problem in astrophysics is more interesting or apparently more insoluble than that concerning the structure of the solar photosphere. Surrounding the glowing mass of the sun is a brilliant surface from which arises a radiation unparalleled by that emitted from any terrestrial source. This surface-layer is very thin, infinitesimal compared with the diameter of the sun; so thin, indeed, that it is continually being broken by those periodic outbursts of solar storms which we term sun-spots.

"As yet the only intelligible theory that has been put forward is that the photospheric layer consists of solid or liquid carbon and silicon resting on the fluid, possibly gaseous, mass of the sun. This theory, being the only one extant, has attained considerable vogue, notwithstanding that it is involved in a number of serious difficulties. It is not easy to explain why the carbon and the silicon should continually maintain this surface position; and, moreover, tho the actual temperature of the sun is unknown, the very lowest estimate is vastly greater than that which would be required to volatilize, not only carbon and silicon, but every known terrestrial substance.

"Nor is this theory rendered more probable by a detailed study of the solar surface. The photosphere is not a homogeneous bright surface, but is distinctly granular, and has been variously described as resembling rice-grains, snowflakes, and willow-leaves. Near the edge it appears to break into bright streaks called faculæ, and, surrounding a sun-spot, it presents an appearance described as resembling filaments.

"Many characteristics suggest that this surface is metabolic [the seat of chemical action]. More especially can this be inferred when a sun-spot is subsiding. The reformation of the photosphere does not occur by a process of gradual subsidence. The cavity is bridged suddenly in a manner that suggests the analogy of a colossal flame shooting across the abyss. No description is so apt or so adequate as this. Observation and imagination, unhampered by scientific theories, irresistibly suggest that the sun is surrounded by a surface of flame. This, however, would not be seriously suggested as a scientific theory, because flame connotes burning, burning chemical action, and we are unable to conceive what chemical change can be taking place. As Lord Kelvin so clearly pointed out, if the whole sun were burning coal, its heat would be exhausted in a few thousands of years.

"Recent astronomical and chemical discoveries and speculations, however, render it not unlikely that this crude and primitive guess may be nearer the truth than modern and more scientific theories. It now seems not improbable that the origin of a considerable proportion of solar heat may be found in some form of intra-atomic change, which, to distinguish it from ordinary chemical or intramolecular action, we will term metachemical."

The full evidence of this theory, Mr. Shelton says, can not be set forth in brief, but he gives a résumé, which we shorten still further, as follows:

(1) Without some such metachemical action, we are unable to understand how solar radiation has been maintained. The geologic age of the earth is supposed to be at least several hundreds of millions of years, but the gravitational theory of the sun's heat will not account for more than 50 millions of years.

(2) Sir Norman Lockyer and others have shown that many facts in astrophysics can be explained if we assume that the chemical elements that make up the stellar universe have been progressively altering.

(3) Recent discoveries in radio-activity have made it probable that in certain cases this alteration or evolution of one element into another is going on before our eyes, and that when the change occurs, it is accompanied by an unparalleled output of energy.

Putting these three things together we can see how probable it is that a large proportion of solar energy may be due to some form of metachemical action. But in what form may this action occur? In the first place, Mr. Shelton says, it can not be due to any known radio-active element. Spectroscopy shows that uranium and thorium, the ultimate sources of all known radio-active products, are not to be found in the sun sufficiently to affect its output of heat. Other elements, however, tho stable under ordinary conditions, may, at the temperature of the sun, undergo intra-atomic change. As yet, Mr. Shelton reminds us, we have witnessed no atomic integration, only disintegration. In some way or other, under some unknown conditions, the radio-active process must be reversible. We read:

"In this manner we are led to the conception that each element may possess its own particular range of stability and critical temperature of change, and that, when this metachemical action occurs, vast stores of energy are evolved.

"If we assume that this is a considerable source of solar heat, the peculiar characteristics of the photosphere immediately find a rational explanation. In the sun, we have an enormous material mass at a colossal but unknown temperature. The greater part of this is in comparative thermal equilibrium, and so we should not expect metachemical change to occur. But, at the cooling surface, heat is evolved. The conditions of equilibrium are disturbed. There, if anywhere, we should find the conditions for metachemical change. The critical temperature of this or that element would be passed and the matter would assume the stabler form at the altered temperature. In so doing energy is set free and we should expect that the surface of intra-atomic change would be the active surface of radiation. The structure would be metabolic and there would be a continual circulation of matter from the interior of the sun into and out of this photospheric layer.

"Every known characteristic of the photosphere could thus rationally be explained—its position, its metabolism, its intense radiation, its appearance at a certain stage of stellar evolution, its flame-like structure, and its enormous temperature. On the metachemical theory of its origin it can well be described as a superflame."

MAGNETS FOR RAISING SUNKEN METAL—Steel cargoes are being recovered from the bed of the Mississippi River for the first time with large electromagnets, as we learn from *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, March 26). Says this paper:

"The experiment is being made near New Orleans, where a barge-load of kegged nails is being raised. A load of cotton-ties, sunk near Natchez, will be taken up; also a load of woven wire sunk near Pittsburg. These sunken cargoes are property of the United States Steel Corporation. The magnet used in the work is 3½ feet in diameter, and weighs 3,000 pounds. It is dropt into the stream, the current turned on, and five or six kegs of nails raised at one

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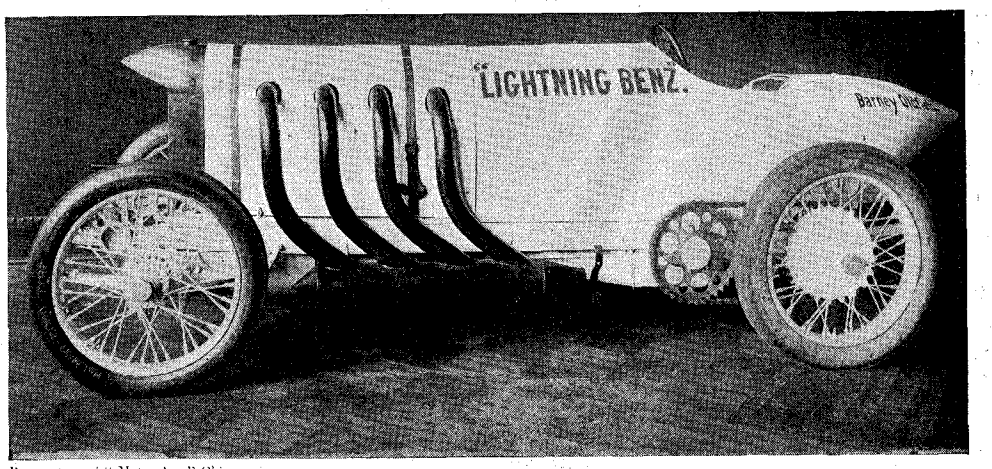
time, from a depth of 70 feet. A great saving is being realized by the use of the magnet which could not be effected otherwise. Were a dredge used, kegs would be broken open, and much valuable material lost. In this way the kegs are raised intact, and the nails are uninjured, except for slight rust. Between 85 and 95 per cent. of the cargo can be raised. It is valued at $45 per ton."

A FAKE METEOR

THAT any one should go to the trouble to imitate the appearance, fall, and recovery of a meteorite for purposes of fraud seems well-nigh incredible; yet apparently a dime-museum man in Massachusetts did this very thing, and succeeded for a time in deceiving the very elect. The whole thing was worked up systematically, the counterfeit embracing the appearance of the fiery shooting-star at night, the discovery of the point where it had fallen on a neighboring farm, and the finding of the stone itself, still warm, in a hole where it had apparently buried itself after shattering a fence above. The whole thing, we are told by Prof. Frank W. Very in *Science* (New York, March 18), was an elaborate fake, so arranged that every one in the neighborhood was deceived, and there were plenty of disinterested and independent witnesses to the "facts." The story shows how easily meteoritic evidence may be manufactured. The points thus established by eye-witnesses are as follows, Professor Very tells us:



By courtesy of "Motor Age" Chicago.

THE CAR THAT HOLDS THE WORLD'S SPEED RECORD.

In this machine Barney Oldfield covered a mile in 27⅕ seconds at Daytona, Fla., on March 16. This is the fastest locomotion ever recorded.

"1. An object not unlike a fire-ball was seen to fall in a given direction.

"2. At a point in this direction, and within a few hours after the occurrence, a farm-hand, who knew nothing about the fire-ball, found that a set of bars had been unaccountably broken at some time during the previous night.

"3. A peculiar, large, and heavy stone—an ophitic andesite porphyry, entirely different from the glacial boulders of the vicinity—a stone quite competent to smash the bars if fired through them with the velocity of a cannon-shot, but not able to do the damage if it had been merely dropt from a height of a few feet, was found directly under the break, according to the statement of Mr. W. P. Nickerson, the owner of the farm.

"4. The stone had apparently penetrated deeply into the soft sand, as if it had dropt with great velocity.

"5. On being pried out of the sand, the lower and better protected end of the stone, which would naturally be the advancing end, was found to be still hot (statement of the farmer, confirmed by workmen, and by an unprejudiced neighbor).

"6. The sand around the stone was dry, whereas the surrounding earth was moist, on authority of Mr. Nickerson."

The first thing that excited suspicion seems to have been the peculiar composition of the stone, which, while distinguishing it clearly from local boulders, equally differentiated it from all known aerolites. No other stone of a meteoritic nature was found in the vicinity. Finally, the Professor tells us, the real facts were ascertained. He says:

"It appears that the proprietor of a cheap vaudeville show in Boston purchased the 'meteorite' from a Vermont man. It was said to have 'fallen' in New Hampshire. The new owner seems to have thought it necessary to work the thing up and give it 'local color.' Accordingly, the stone (previously heated?) was taken to Norwood in an automobile, by night, and deposited on the farm of Mr. Nickerson, who was in the secret. I have talked with one of the employees of the dime-museum, who confest that he was the man who broke the bars in the night. The next morning Mr. Nickerson made an errand for one of the farm-hands to the pasture (to hunt up a stray cow, or some such thing), the errand being so arranged that the man could not help finding the broken bars. On receiving the report of the occurrence, the farmer was apparently the most surprized man in town. Close questioning could not trip him.

"I have been unable to ascertain how or when the stone was heated, nor do I know the secret of the fire-ball; but I suggest that the luminous appearance may have been produced in the following way: A large inverted rocket of suitable make, suspended from a (captive?) balloon, may have been sent up to a height of something over a mile, being provided with a time-fuse which burst the balloon and started the rocket downward at the same time. The farmer, in giving his version said: 'My first idea was that the stone had been dropt from a balloon,' showing that his mind was running on balloons. A vague story, insufficiently corroborated, has reached me, which implies that a similar bright object was seen in the same direction about four hours later on the same night, which possibly signifies that the rocket scheme was worked twice in order to make sure that the light should be seen by somebody not in the business, and whose testimony could not be impeached."

THE FASTEST THING ON WHEELS

THAT this title now rightfully belongs to the automobile, we are reminded by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Engineering Record* (New York, March 26). Motor-driven vehicles of all kinds, including steam and electric locomotives, are now led in the race for speed-records by the rubber-tired car that has no rails at all to run on. Says the paper just named:

"It is casually worth noting that the automobile speed record, which has remained for four years at a rate of 127.6 miles per hour over the measured mile, has again been raised, this time by a gasoline automobile of 200 rated horse-power. The figure touched is 131.72 miles per hour, the measured mile being covered in 27.33 seconds. This puts the locomotive record of 120 miles per hour quite in the shade and passes even the top speed obtained in the Zossen electric-locomotive tests of 1903. Thus the general speed-record passes into the hands of the automobile in spite of the fact that it does not have the advantage of a smooth track on which to run.

"The long-threatened increase in railway speeds to sensational figures is yet far from coming to pass, and the 100-mile-an-hour train seriously projected nearly 20 years ago is still in the dim distance. The stern chase of the automobile is likely to be, as usual, a long chase. These transcendental speeds are perhaps likely to be long in coming as a matter of common transportation, but every raising of the record ought to be a stimulus toward faster trains in those cases where speed really becomes of practical importance. The mechanical possibilities are still very far ahead of practise and the fundamental question has become merely one of commercial desirability."

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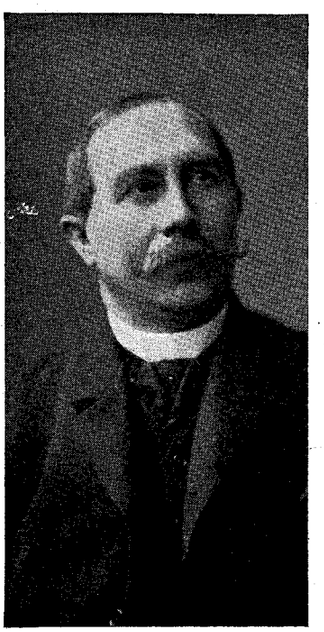
CRITICIZING THE NEW DELUGE STORY

PROFESSOR HILPRECHT has no easy row to hoe in securing acceptance for his sensational find of a new narrative of the Deluge. Closely following his promulgation of the discovery before a woman's club in Philadelphia, the American Oriental Society met in Baltimore and Prof. George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr College, impugned the validity of the new claims. "Instead of waiting for the meeting of the American Oriental Society," said Dr. Barton, "Professor Hilprecht chose to present his paper to a feminine congregation of the élite of the Philadelphia fashionable set at a meeting of the Acorn Club of that city." The newspapers hailed the discovery as an important one, "supporting in every particular the priestly document of the Pentateuch." Dr. Barton proceeded to say that he hoped to show "that Professor Hilprecht's statements about the tablet are not only incorrect as regards interpretation, but absolutely wrong as regards the alleged age to which he attributes them, and totally of no significance from a Biblical standpoint." *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) publishes the salient points of Professor Barton's attack upon the historical value of Dr. Hilprecht's find, from which we quote:



PROF. HERMAN HILPRECHT,
Who claims to have found a tablet giving the oldest known account of the Deluge.

"While [the tablet] is undoubtedly a fragment of an account of the deluge, there is little more that can be said about it. That it is the oldest account known is a purely apocryphal statement; that it vindicates the priestly document of the Pentateuch is still more apocryphal, and that a number of the bits of text will not bear the interpretation which Professor Hilprecht has put upon them is clear to every Semitic scholar who studied the fragment.

"His restoration and emendations to the text must be regarded as based on insecure ground."

We reprint from our issue of last week a translation of the tablet to assist readers in following Dr. Barton's comment. It is this:

. . . . . "thee,
. . . . . "[the confines of heaven and earth] I will loosen,
. . . . . "[a deluge I will make, and] it shall sweep away all men together;
. . . . . "[but thou seek l]ife before the deluge cometh forth;
. . . . . "[For over all living beings], as many as there are, I will bring overthrow, destruction, annihilation.
. . . . . "Build a great ship and
. . . . . "total height shall be its structure.
. . . . . "it shall be a house-boat carrying what has been saved of life.
. . . . . "with a strong deck cover [it].
. . . . . "[The ship] which thou shalt make.
. . . . . "[into it br]ing the beasts of the field, the birds of heaven,
. . . . . "[and the creeping things, two of everything] instead of a number
. . . . . "and the family . . . . .
. . . . . "and" . . . . .

Dr. Barton proceeds in this categorical criticism:

"In line 1 the only legible syllables read appassar, 'I will loosen.' Hilprecht supplies before it 'the confines of heaven and earth, I will loosen,' referring to a conjectural emendation to another text in which the conjecture is made in a different context. The chances that it is right can easily be estimated about one to a hundred.

"In other parts of Professor Barton's paper, too technical for reproduction, referring to lines 3, 4, 8, and 10, none of these, he said, can stand the test of criticism. On line 12, upon which Hilprecht stakes a great deal, Barton says his treatment of it is really astounding. The only signs visible in the line are ku-um-um-mi-ni. These Hilprecht divides ku-um mi-n. and translates 'instead of a number.'

"Then he supplies from R., the priestly document of the Old Testament, without even telling what the Babylonian form of the words would be, 'And the creeping things, two of everything,' making it read 'instead of a number.' Professor Barton continued:

"If now we compare the passage with what Hilprecht calls the Nineveh version, line 84, it becomes certain that this rendering is not only imaginary, but impossible. Lines 84-86 of the British Museum tablet tell of three classes of living things that went into the ship: 'Cattle of the field, beasts of the field' formed one class. That class is represented in Hilprecht's tablet by 'beasts of the field and birds of heaven,' which forms a more beautiful line and avoids tautology. Another class was the 'family,' which appears in the last line of this fragment. The third class was ummani—'artizans or children,' whatever the word may mean. This class actually occurs in Hilprecht's fragment in line 12, the one we are discussing, but he has not recognized it. We should read, . . . ku um-mi-ni, taking ku as the final syllable of some lost word, such as sullku, 'to bring,' and render ummini, 'artizans or children,' taking it as a by-form of ummani. Parallel examples will occur to every Assyriologist. That so obvious an interpretation could have escaped Hilprecht would seem strange were it not for something to which we must now call attention.

"The height of scholarly absurdity is, however, reached in Hilprecht's note on this line. He equates his mi-ni, which we have shown to be a part of ummini, with the Hebrew min, 'species.' This, however, he translates 'number.' Hilprecht further states that if we insert this meaning in the priestly document wherever min occurs, the sense is improved. That is, Hilprecht would translate Genesis 11:1, 'And God said, Let the earth put forth grass, herb-yielding seed, instead of a number.' Now, every first-year man in Hebrew knows that the preposition e never means 'instead of.' To substitute 'instead of a number,' in order to force a Biblical parallel with this fragment, where 'according to its kind' occurs would make a strange sense.

"Any resemblance which the text of this document has been supposed to present to the Biblical text over and above other Babylonian accounts of the Deluge is based, as has been shown, on a misunderstanding of the Babylonian text, a mistranslation of the Hebrew text, and upon pure imagination. To proclaim to a select company of fashionable admirers, and then through the public press of the country to masses of defenseless readers, that a discovery has been made which will overthrow criticism, vindicate the Bible, and usher in a new era in the history of religion on the basis of evidence so meager and so obviously equivocal, indicates a high order of talent for sensational journalism, but an utter lack of that high regard for truth and care in its expression which the public has a right to expect of scholars."

Dr. Barton contends that the age attributed to the tablet by Professor Hilprecht can not be sustained by the evidence he adduces. In the first place "the stratum in which the tablet was found" is declared doubtful because Dr. Hilprecht was not at Nippur at the time of the discovery, and the records he depends upon are too indefinite to furnish good evidence. The "paleological evidence" yields nothing, asserts Dr. Barton, that assigns the script of this bit of the Deluge story to any period older than the Cassite dynasty. Then, too, the philology of the tablet "no more than its paleography, carries us back of the Cassite period." Dr. Barton concludes with the assertion that the tablet "now in the Morgan Library still antedates by some centuries all other accounts of the Deluge which are known." Prof. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins, and Prof. Albert T. Clay are reported to have "upheld in every particular the arguments of Professor Barton."

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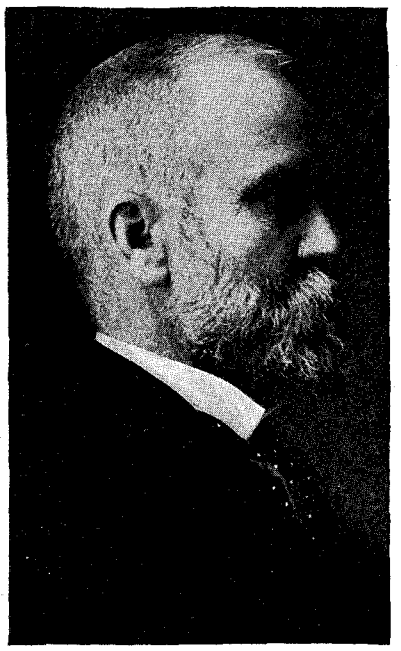
A GREAT RELIGIOUS TEACHER GONE

THAT a revival of philosophy is the great need of our time, was the belief held by Prof. Borden P. Bowne, who recently died in Boston. Indeed, he regarded "superficial thinking, inattention to 'first principles,' companionship with second-rate men instead of the great thinkers," not merely as symptoms, but as actual diseases of our day. They furnish, moreover, says Mr. Edwin D. Mead in interpreting the career of the Boston theological professor, "the great menaces to religion, morality, politics, and social life." Professor Bowne, we are told, "did not believe that men would long or successfully teach good religion without good philosophy."



THE LATE BORDEN P. BOWNE,

Who believed that men would not long or successfully teach good religion without good philosophy.

In the Boston *Transcript*, where we read Mr. Mead's estimate of the man whose writings have frequently been quoted in this paper, the argument proceeds:

"He did not believe that a doctrine of evolution without a metaphysic or dynamic of evolution, a doctrine of the universe which left out central thought and purpose, or did not put these to use as the main working-factor of life, was good philosophy. 'He that comes to God must believe that he is,' and his belief must rest upon insight, or it is not a belief that will stand great shocks or that will do much for him or for the world—that was one of Professor Bowne's 'first principles.'

"God and the soul, theism and freedom, personality, these, I say, were the things which Professor Bowne's philosophy stood for; and they were as inextricably and organically bound together in his thinking as in the thinking of Kant or of Emerson:

"'For he that worketh high and wise,
Nor pauseth in his plan,
Will take the sun out of the skies
Ere freedom out of man.'

"'The problem of knowledge,' Bowne said in his volume of lectures on 'Personalism,' 'is insoluble except as we maintain the freedom of both the finite and the infinite mind.' To the same argument his first book on 'Philosophy of Herbert Spencer' was devoted, a book published two years before he came to Boston. It was a book upon the relations of evolution and theism. He believed that the Spencerian 'first principles' furnished no valid or adequate basis for either religion, psychology, or science; and a dozen years before John Fiske—never Bowne's equal in metaphysical talent, altho in many respects a more opulent mind—showed in his 'Destiny of Man' and 'Idea of God' the possibility and necessity of giving to the doctrine of evolution a teleological interpretation, Bowne had done it far more powerfully. Of course we do not forget that Kant had done it, especially as concerns human history, and we do not forget how wonderfully Emerson anticipated Darwinism in his poetical way in terms of completest idealism. But when our modern doctrine of evolution came in, it came both in England and Germany on the saddle of a mechanical philosophy, and it was not translated in a hurry into terms which satisfied the demands of poetic and religious feeling. It was to that problem that Bowne's first book addrest itself."

Professor Bowne was the foe alike of irreligion and of bigotry, says Mr. Mead, "and he probably had more critics in the Church than out of it." We read further:

"He hated the common talk about the conflict of science and religion. 'It is a pernicious practise,' he said, 'to gather all the friends of religion into one camp and all the friends of science into another and then to represent them as eternally hostile. Nothing could be more untrue to history, and it has a pernicious influence upon weak heads, which unfortunately are not wanting on either side.' Remaining in the Church of his youth, he stood there for the broadest interpretation and the largest liberty. More than once charged with 'heresy,' and perhaps literally guilty of it, as things stand in the books, he felt that, if in this time of religious transition there was to be any strain in the interpretation of standards, it must be a strain in behalf of the advance which was inevitable, certainly not in behalf of narrowness, ignorance, and reaction.

"Advanced as many of his positions were, measured by the traditional and customary thought of his Church, it was inevitable that he should come into collision with some of the ecclesiastical 'horned cattle,' and these collisions made no small demand upon time and strength so necessary for higher things. It is a pitiful thing, in a time such as that just past has been, to see a great scholar devoted to the vindication and illumination of the very foundations of faith, when these are under severest attack, pestered by poor creatures who resent some word of his about Ezek. 6:14, or even about the parentage of Jesus Christ. 'While we, ministers of the Church of England,' said Robertson, of Brighton, once at a church congress—or words to that effect—'are spending this day discussing petty points of ritual, I can not forget that the workingmen in their club round the corner are discussing the existence of God.'"

In commenting upon his championship of Professor Mitchell, the Old-Testament scholar who was tried for heresy and thereby forfeited his chair in Boston University, Mr. Mead says of Professor Bowne's point of view:

"He felt that the great fathers of the Church were to be interpreted by their peers, in accordance with their central purpose and the fair evolution of thought, not by the limited and literal cross-roads priest or deacon. His sense of the dignity and pregnancy of the history of thought it was, together with his own perfect clearness, courage, and impatience with petty dogmatism, which made him for a generation such a commanding power for enlightenment and progress in his own Church and in the American religious world."

COUNTRY CHURCH CONSOLIDATION

THE country-church problem was once attacked by a well-known college president in an incendiary spirit. According to report he observed that "it would be a blessing if a third of all the church-buildings in the State should burn down." Calamities of this order that would contribute to the consolidation of struggling organizations, thinks Mr. Asa S. Fiske, writing in the Chicago *Interior*, "would be blessings indeed." But, lacking such interventions of Providence, he proposes a plan to accomplish the desired result in communities where the remnants of several denominations exist without sufficient strength in the membership of any to make its individual church effective. It is this:

"Let the two or three congregations elect, each choosing its own members, a joint executive commission, to which should be given the practical conduct of the common interests of all. Let this commission select the building most convenient for their joint services of public worship, leaving the other building or buildings for all sorts of social service—a kind of church-house, with reading-, recreation-, and resort-rooms, perhaps also a gymnasium—thus serving a grandly popular part and meeting, on Christian grounds like the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, a universally felt social need. Neither congregation would lose its name or denominational relations. People coming into this union would come as Methodists, Presbyterians, or whatever the titles of the uniting churches, or they might come simply to the united body without denominational name. The outcome would be, probably, that most newcomers would enter on the last-named plan, and so, after a time as the older denominational champions passed away, the denominational organizations would

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go into 'innocuous desuetude.' By that time the merger wave would likely have risen so high that it would be easy for this united local body to fall into one or another of the gracious consolidations of denominations.

"The greatest difficulty in effecting this sort of merger in the average village is the fact that everybody knows all about everybody else and everybody is not perfect. Cliques cut up these little communities in lines very difficult of crossing. But, after all, a really Christian spirit, under a really serious intention of the denominational authorities, would be able to set forth the advantages to the kingdom of God in such a getting-together so as gradually to produce a conscience that would effect it."

Turning from such drastic measures of reorganization to consider symptoms of the present state, he inveighs against the practise of the theological graduate in using the small country churches as mere stepping-stones to larger and richer stations. We read:

"A young preacher accepts the call of a rural church; goes to his field; works it with wisdom and success; gets into the confidence and love of his little flock. He has proved his mettle. His seminary thinks he is a rising man. Presently comes along a roaring lion, or a trio of them, seeking whom they may carry off to their bigger lair, with a bigger salary. These 'head-hunters' are 'dee-lighted' with their find; make their proposals and the young preacher is flattered; thinks that this is providential—a call of God indeed; and gives due notice of resignation.

"His little flock in the wilderness? What of that? They say, 'He was doing good here; had begun to gather in the wanderers. Everybody had got to thinking of him as a friend and devoted pastor. But now! He has got an easier and richer field and a better chance to make a big name. That's his "call of God"!' Good and faithful souls are grieved and the scoffers jibe. Confidence in the devotion of the ministry is weakened, and the case of that little church is set back well-nigh fatally.

"The difficulty with these churches is that the great majority of the families have fallen out of interest and attendance on divine worship. The preacher coming to such a church will find that it needs not merely good, straight preaching, but a pastoral work far heavier than that necessary for success in a big, rich, and well-groomed church in a city. Its families are scattered widely. His parish is the region. He must form the intimate acquaintance of those who have unchurched themselves, seek them out and follow them up, patiently and continuously; must become familiar with every member of each household and with all its affairs in house, field, barn, stock, crops, schools, as well as with spiritual conditions. He must sit leisurely at their tables and win little by little their confidential friendship and so win them by that holy force to the house of God and the way of holiness. All this is a work that calls for heroism, sacrifice, and gifts of grace, grit, and genius."

WHY SANE MEN ERR

"THEY all do it," is the most poisonous phrase that human lips can utter, that human ears can hear. So says the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), at the same time asking: "Who can keep the young men of the nation from suspecting or believing or saying 'They all do it'?" These gloomy reflections arise from his contemplation of the "terrifying spectacle" of "the trial of Jotham Allds, lately leader of the majority party in the Senate of New York, and indirectly the trial of Senator Conger, his accuser," side by side with "an investigation of insurance legislation which impeaches a large number of persons in business and political life." Then, as an aura sufficiently lurid for this spectacle, the writer refers to that furnished by Pittsburg, where "about 70 municipal officers are charged with perfidy with accepting bribes, and other forms of robbery of the public." As a background for these active figures in the picture, Dr. Buckley draws this:

"That the capitals of the States and the capital of the United States are spoken of as 'great centers of graft' is common knowledge. But lovers of their country have said: 'This is a base slander; only a few are guilty; the vast majority of legislators are as honest as George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.' But the answer comes swift and sure: 'How was it when Commodore Vanderbilt bought up the legislature of New York? How did the Camden and Amboy Railway bribe the legislature of New Jersey until the State was satirically called "The State of Camden and Amboy"? How did the Pennsylvania Railroad fall heir to the roads and the imputations? How did Jay Gould and James Fisk and William M. Tweed and countless others buy up councils and legislatures?'

"Also what trembling is there; what fear that the investigation *may take a wider range!* True spoke the ancient English poet:

> "'Men the most infamous are fond of fame
> And those who *fear not guilt* yet start at *shame*.'

"In the constituting and proceedings of legislative committees of investigation many things said, or omitted to be said, often suggest Shakespeare:

> "'The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
> May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
> Guiltier than him they try.'"

It will be of use to see clearly why sane and respected men commit crimes, what risks they run, and the probability of their exposure, says Dr. Buckley, in furnishing this diagnosis:

"It is probable that none of these men would have committed such acts as are alleged or proved if they had believed they would ever be exposed. The guilty ones seem to have cherished the fond delusion that tho others had been detected, they never could be. Tho all may not be found out, the presumption is in every case that sooner or later they will be exposed. . . . . .

"In order to be able to hide it entirely he who commits crime secretly must first know just how it appears from the outside, and in addition must know precisely how his efforts to conceal his guilt appear to others.

"But from the nature of the case, he can only know this by imagination, for he is *within the cordon of circumstances and can not get out of it.*

"Why is it that so many scoundrels of great ability leave something projecting from their fortifications which will surely lead to detection? It is often because the fascination of sin, crime, and vice destroys or hampers caution. There is a peculiar bewitchment about unholy gratification of every kind which so absorbs the thoughts and feelings as to prevent the exercise of great caution.

"Other criminals, terrified with the sense of guilt and the knowledge that unless exceedingly wary they will be found out, frequently become so cautious as to attract the attention which they so much fear. Thus, many a man who has set a building on fire, tho his house was adjacent to the burning building, has pretended to be asleep when the flames have been raging for more than an hour. Another rushes down to assist in putting out the fire and is so extraordinarily active as to excite suspicion.

> "'So full of artless jealousy is guilt
> It spills itself in fearing to be spilt.'

"Death-bed confessions of fellow conspirators or friends are not uncommon, and more frequently in delirium or drunkenness criminals speak in such a way as to excite suspicion. All professions and religions furnish illustrations. It is not wonderful, for '*Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind.*'

"Again, when he supposes himself not in danger of detection, the guilty man evinces a boldness which betrays him. In grosser crimes, burglaries, murders, counterfeiting, crimes of licentiousness, shop-lifting, lying, forging, etc., this boldness born of their escapes causes them to be suspected.

"The leading of a false life naturally leads to detection.

"Frequently the secret writhes in the soul to such an extent as to drive the guilty possessor either to reveal it in a confession to a friend, or by some terrible paroxysm to cast it forth.

"Of course these men pay no attention to divine Providence, and many Christian professors are as thoroughly backslidden as if there were no Divinity 'that shapes our ends.' Yet there are a thousand ways in which God, without working a miracle, can expose the guilty.

"The unwary Conger, the six listening Senators, the informing Newcomb, *The Evening Post's* decision to publish, or the confessing Klein—none can tell whether an influence from the invisible and original Power brought about the impulse on which publicity depended.

"'Be sure your sin will find you out!'"

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THE HISTORIAN OF THE GHETTO CHILDREN

THE little children of New York's East-Side ghetto owe more to Myra Kelly than they will perhaps ever realize. Since her death at Torquay, England, on March 30, it is said that her books "had a big influence in shaping the work of many societies and organizations trying to help to make good citizens" out of these denizens of the crowded tenement districts. Miss Kelly's work was largely autobiographical. She retold the stories she learned from her pupils when she was a public-school teacher. Besides this she herself figures as *Miss Bailey*, the indefatigable and sympathetic instructor, who tries to straighten out some of the tangles that puzzle little minds trying to grasp our unfamiliar ideals. An example is quoted in biographical notices now appearing, showing how "teacher" tries to guide the pupils' views on some familiar aspects of American history. The following is taken from one of Miss Kelly's stories:

"Ain't George Wash'ton made shoots mit pistols?" demands Isidore.

"Yes, he did," admitted Miss Bailey.

"Ain't Teddy Rosenfelt hit mans? Und ain't they made him President over it? On'y that ain't how they makes mit mine uncle. They don't make him President nor papas, neither. They takes and puts something from iron on his hands so he couldn't to talk, even. Then they puts him in a wagon und they says they sends him over the water."

"Where?" asked teacher.

"Over the river where islands is and prisons stands. That's how they makes mit him, the while he hits somebody mit pistols.

By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

HOW THE "TEACHER" GOT HER LITERARY MATERIAL.

An illustration drawn by Florence Scovel Shinn for one of Myra Kelly's stories of East-Side life, showing how the children took a hand in their own biographies.

I guess they don't know about George und Teddy. They makes them—mine uncle tells you how they makes George und Teddy—Presidents over it."

"But that was from long, Izzie," Eva reminded him.

"And altogether different," added Miss Bailey.

"An' me pop wasn't there; he'd a pinched 'em," said Patrick.

"Und George had his gang along," observed Nathan Spiderwitz.

"Und Izzie," said Morris Mogilewsky, summing the matter up, "George Wash'ton, he ain't hit mans in legs mit shootin' pistols out killin' 'em. You couldn't to be Presidents or papas over that. George Wash'ton he kills 'em all bloody und dead. He kills

MYRA KELLY,

Who not only revealed in her widely popular stories the peculiar psychology of young East-Side denizens, but gave the inspiration to societies that aim to make them good citizens.

bunches of tousens of mans. Why ain't your uncle kill somebody?"

"He hits him in the leg," reiterated Isidore sadly.

"But he ain't killed 'em. Und, Izzie, sooner you ain't killed somebody bloody und dead, you couldn't to be Presidents und papas of countries."

The story of Miss Kelly's initiation into the magazine world where she immeditately became a leading figure has about it elements at once naive and unusual. A writer in the New York *Sun* tells it in these words:

"Ten years or so ago a newspaper man was dining one evening with Dr. James T. Kelly, who asked for advice concerning his daughter's troubles with magazine editors. This seemed like the preface to a familiar story—the young woman had literary ability which the editors persistently refused to recognize. What was to be done?

"But the story was not along that familiar line.

"'My daughter Myra,' said Dr. Kelly when his companion asked how he could help, 'is teaching in a down-town East-Side school. All of us at home have been entertained by her stories of her pupils, and I urged her to write some of them. She was timid about it because of the tales of often rejected manuscripts by unknown writers and did not say that she would make the trial.

"'Unknown to me she did, tho, and determined to get over the agony of unanimous rejection as soon as possible she made three copies of her story and posted one each to three magazine editors.

"'This morning she came to me in dismay with three letters from three editors, three checks, and three requests for more stories.'

"Dr. Kelly's companion agreed to act as diplomatic agent; saw the three editors, settled the matter of first choice by lot, and gave the bewildered young school-teacher's promise of other stories in turn to the other two editors. That was the unusual manner of

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entrance into the field of story-writing of Myra Kelly, then a teacher in the primary grade of Public School 147.

"The opinions of the magazine editors were speedily justified. Readers demanded more stories about *Isidore Belchatosky*, there were enthusiastic encores for further comment by *Morris Mogilewsky*, subscribers would not be denied more of the wisdom of *Becky Zalmonowsky*, and *Patrick Brennan*, whose father had resisted the tide which had swept most of his race away from Poverty Hollow, had friends by the thousands among magazine readers.

"For her first story Myra Kelly was glad to accept $50; within a year she got $500 for every story she wrote.

"And all she had done, she often said, was simply to write down the stories she told at home of the queer deeds and views of the ghetto children to whom she was teaching a b c—and deportment. But these stories were so very unlike any others from out of that world 'east of the Bowery,' reproduced so quaintly the dialects, so accurately the points of view, gave such a new, deep insight into that seething world where there were hundreds of thousands of citizens in the making, that their author became quickly famous and prosperous."

Her books, in which are gathered up these short stories, are called "Little Citizens," "Isle of Dreams," and "Words of Liberty."

THE ILLUSTRATOR OF "OMAR"

PEOPLE flock nowadays to see an exhibition of Sorolla, of Whistler, or of the Independent Artists; but, back in the early eighties, all the world of New York art lovers went to a publisher's rooms to see the Omar-Khayyam drawings. They retain their interest for the public still, declares the artist who drew them, Mr. Elihu Vedder, and in the April *World's Work* he gives an interesting account of how he first came to know Omar, and then passed on his knowledge to equally innocent but interested listeners. Elihu Vedder, tho an American artist, has lived the life of an expatriate, now in Paris, now in Rome and other parts of Italy. He begins the narrative of the Omar drawings:

"We were living in Perugia when my friend Ellis brought me Omar and introduced him as only Ellis could. Ellis was a man who could not only so read Chaucer that you understood him, but he converted him into a musical flow of melody. He was a man who, once reading a long poem, could recite it, and copy it out for you if you desired. Now this was so far back that it was in the time when Omar, or Fitzgerald, was known only to Tennyson and his friends as 'old Fitz,' and to few besides. In the little Villa Uffreduzzi, late in the afternoon, when the sun had gone off the house, in the grateful shade, out of an old Etruscan cup, many were the libations of good wine poured on the thirsty earth, to go below and quench the fire of anguish in old Omar's eyes. Thus was the seed of Omar planted in a soil peculiarly adapted to its growth, and it grew and took to itself all of sorrow and of mirth that it could assimilate, and blossomed out in the drawings.

"To round out the candle—from the villa we saw the level plain of the Tiber stretching to stormy Assisi, always involved in clouds and strange effects and atmospheric troubles, such as followed in the moral world the advent of its great saint. We, however, sat in the peaceful twilight and drank to Omar. I had my little boy with me, slowly twining himself about my heart with tendrils never more to be relaxed. His mother, proud of her two boys, had gone home and returned with but one. In Rome a little daughter came, and she was brought to the Villa Ansidei, to which we had removed in the mean time. It had the same great view, and the same cloud effects over the plain and on the great hill of Assisi are shown in many a sketch made at that time.

"At the Villa Uffreduzzi all was pleasure—and so it was down at the other villa for a time. In those days I painted dances and picnics—and girls weaving golden nets—until the day came when my little boy had to depart. Then followed the various attempts to banish even the memory of him, for the sake of others. He was placed in a cell in the wall of the cemetery of Perugia, in full view of the house—so that he was never out of sight as well as never out of heart—and then I painted a sketch that I never show. And then we gave up the villa and passed the summers elsewhere."

It was out of these spiritual experiences that the Omar drawings grew. He goes into more details:

"On one of my trips home, seeing that other people were making books, I thought, Why not make one myself? And of course Omar came into my mind; and the more I thought of it, the more the idea pleased me. So I mentioned it to the art editor of one of the principal magazines in New York; he said:

"'Yes, yes; take something popular and it might do very well!' I stared at him—and that magazine did not get the Omar drawings.

"In Boston, Mr. Houghton listened to my scheme and asked: 'But who and where is this Omar?' I said that was natural; he was too near; he only published the poem. To make a long story short, he agreed to bring out the book, and on the way back to Rome I thought it all out. In three weeks I had divided the verses into groups and settled on the subjects of the drawings, and commenced making them. I was somewhat wise also; I did not begin at the beginning and go through, but dipt in here and there throughout the book, so that they should not begin well and 'peter out,' or begin ill and improve, but were kept as even as moods and circumstances would permit; but they boiled out, and I kept the fire hot, and they were (as is stated at the end of the book) 'Commenced May, 1883; finished March, 1884.'

"It may be interesting to know that all the money which enabled me to make the drawings was borrowed from an ever-kind American banker in Rome at 12 per cent. You

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"THE SOUL BETWEEN DOUBT AND FAITH."

One of Elihu Vedder's famous symbolical drawings for the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."

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see, he cast up his accounts every three months, and compounded things. On my wife expostulating he said: 'If I couldn't make 24 per cent. I had better shut up shop.'

"To those who object to the work—and there are those who do—I will only say that it is selling yet—a poor argument, but it must suffice."

SPOILING GOOD STORIES

IT is a common experience to have to stand helplessly by while a bad story-teller spoils a good story. The utmost reward the teller gets for his efforts is a perfunctory laugh that is almost sadder than silence. But Mr. Chesterton has furnished him with such high companionship that he may hereafter brace his heart against all rebuffs. Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, and Wagner, according to the essayist of *The Illustrated London News*, are all in this category. He airily adds: "The mere fact that some fable has passed through a master mind does not imply by any means that it must have been improved." It is supposed, he muses, that "if Shakespeare took the legend of *Lear*, or Goethe the legend of *Faust*, or Wagner the legend of *Tannhäuser*, they must have been very right, and the legends ought to be grateful to them." Not at all. Mr. Chesterton's "own impression is that they were sometimes very wrong, and that the legends might sue them for slander." Shakespeare's name, as is said above, begins the list of delinquents, perhaps because he makes a resonant beginning for any list to prove any theory; but second thoughts persuade Mr. Chesterton that he can not get Shakespeare into this theory of his, so he frankly says:

"As far as I can see, Shakespeare made all his stories better; and as far as I can see, he could hardly have made them worse. He seems to have specialized in making good plays out of bad novels. If Shakespeare were alive now I suppose he would make a sweet springtime comedy out of an anecdote in a sporting-paper. I suppose he would make a starry and awful tragedy out of one of the penny novelettes. But, as Shakespeare does not support my argument, I propose to leave him out of my article."

That Milton fits the bill, however, he thinks can be "stoutly maintained"; "only that Milton's story being Scriptural is not perhaps so safe to dogmatize about." But we read:

"In one sense Milton spoiled Eden as much as the snake did. He made a magnificent poem, and yet he missed the poetical point. For, in 'Paradise Lost' (if I remember right), Milton substitutes for the primal appetite for a strange fruit an elaborate psychological and sentimental motive. He makes Adam eat the fruit deliberately, 'not deceived,' with the object of sharing Eve's misfortune. In other words, he makes all human wickedness originate in an act of essential goodness, or, at the worst, of very excusable romanticism. Now all our meannesses did not begin in magnanimity; if we are cads and blackguards (as we are) it is not because our first ancestor behaved like a husband and a gentleman. The story, as it stands in the Bible, is infinitely more sublime and delicate. There all evil is traced to that ultimate unreasoning insolence which will not accept even the kindest conditions; that profoundly inartistic anarchy that objects to a limit as such. It is not indicated that the fruit was of attractive hue or taste; its attraction was that it was forbidden. In Eden there was a maximum of liberty and a minimum of veto; but some veto is essential even to the enjoyment of liberty. The finest thing about a free meadow is the hedge at the end of it. The moment the hedge is abolished it is no longer a meadow, but a waste, as Eden was after its one limitation was lost. This Bible idea that all sins and sorrows spring from a certain fever of pride, which can not enjoy unless it controls, is a much deeper and more piercing truth than Milton's mere suggestion that a gentleman got entangled by his chivalry to a lady. Genesis, with sounder common sense, makes Adam after the Fall lose his chivalry in a rather marked and startling manner."

The same theory of deterioration might be urged in the case of Goethe and the *Faust* legend, we are told, the reference being to the "outline of the first part." Listen:

"Now the actual story of *Faust*, *Mephistopheles*, and *Margaret* seems to me infinitely less exalted and beautiful than the old story of *Faust*, *Mephistopheles*, and *Helen*. I had the pleasure of seeing in Yorkshire the old wooden puppet-play of 'Faustus' that has since been performed in London; and the Yorkshire dolls were much more living than some of the London actors. The marionettes were trying to express themselves as men; there were times, alas! when eminent actors tried to express themselves as marionettes; but that is not the true objection. The true objection is

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"THE CUP OF DEATH."

From a drawing for "Omar Khayyam," by Elihu Vedder.

"So when that Angel of the Darker Drink
At last shall meet you by the River's brink
And, offering his cup, invite your soul
Forth to your lips to quaff—thou shalt not shrink."

this: that, in the medieval play, *Faust* is damned for doing a great sin; swearing loyalty to eternal evil that he may possess *Helen of Troy*, the supreme bodily beauty. The old *Faust* is damned for doing a great sin; but the new *Faust* is saved for doing a small sin—a mean sin. Goethe's *Faust* is not intoxicated and swept away by the intolerable sweetness of some supernatural lady. Goethe's *Faust*, so soon as he is made a young man, promptly and really becomes a young rascal. He gets at once into a local

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intrigue—I will not say into a local entanglement because (as in most similar cases) only the woman is entangled. But surely there is something of the bad side of Germany, there is something of the vulgar sentimentalist, in this hotchpotch of seduction and salvation! The man ruins the woman; the woman, therefore, saves the man; and that is the moral, *die ewige Weiblichkeit*. Somebody who has had the pleasure shall be purified because somebody else has had the pain; and so his cruelty shall finally be the same as kindness. Personally, I prefer the puppet-play; where *Faust* is finally torn by black devils and dragged down to hell. I find it less depressing."

Mr. Chesterton finds the same principle in what he calls Wagner's "perversion" of *Tannhäuser*. Thus:

"This great legend of the early Middle Ages, plainly and properly told, is one of the most tremendous things in human history or fable. *Tannhäuser*, a great knight, committed a terrible transcendental sin, that cut him off from all the fellowship of sinners. He became the lover of Venus herself, the incarnation of pagan sensuality. Coming out of those evil caverns to the sun, he strayed to Rome and asked the Pope if such as he could repent and be saved. The Pope answered, in substance, that there are limits to everything. A man so cut off from Christian sanity (he said) could no more repent than the Pope's stick cut from a tree could grow leaves again. *Tannhäuser* went away in despair, and descended again into the caverns of eternal death; only, after he had gone, the Pope looked at his stick one fine morning and saw that it was sprouting leaves. To me that tale is one terrific crash of agnosticism and Catholicism. Wagner, I believe, made *Tannhäuser* return repentant for the second time. If that is not spoiling a story, I do not know what is."

WAILS OVER THE OPERA

THE twenty-fifth regular season of opera at the Metropolitan closed on April 2 and ended "a chapter of musical history which will never be recalled with pleasure by any lover of the art." This dubious strain of Mr. Krehbiel, the writer on music for the New York *Tribune*, is echoed by practically all his brothers in the critical gild. The public would seem unlikely to be interested in "petty intrigues and bickerings between directors, conductors, artists, and underling employees," were it not that these are the attributed causes for many mediocre performances and a season whose losses, according to Mr. De Koven, writing in *The World* (New York), will amount to $700,000. Almost all agree that this sum would be greatly enlarged were it not for the late arrival of the two Russian dancers, Pavlowa and Mordkin, who brought crowded audiences and an increased exchequer to the opera-house.

The loss "is presumably no part of the public's concern," observes Mr. Aldrich in *The Times* (New York), "unless it be in the effect upon next season's plans." He speaks of explanations put forward, such as the "expansion policy"—that is, simultaneous performances in Eastern cities; "an effort to crush out an energetic and resourceful rival, the reckless engagement of singers beyond the needs of the institution who had to be paid when they did not sing, the engagement of certain incompetent singers at very large salaries, which they could not possibly earn." Thus the dual management comes to confest failure, and Mr. Dippel departs with what many think amounts to a dismissal. Next year his energies will be confined to Chicago. Mr. Henderson, in *The Sun*, shows a settled gloom in saying:

"The future historian of opera in this town will read the proud preliminary announcements of the company and the record of its achievements with a sense of disappointment. Other features of this season might be discust at this time, but perhaps without profit. Indeed, the more experienced observers of musical doings in this town are rapidly approaching the conclusion that no discussion of the proceedings at the Metropolitan Opera House can have good results. The institution no longer occupies the leading position it once held, and the simple reason for this is that it can no longer prove that it offers casts far superior to those to be heard elsewhere in the world. It used to do this every opera night. Now it does so perhaps twice a week. . . . It is possible that the present government of the house discerns grave difficulties in the future. Casts such as those provided by Maurice Grau may no longer be obtainable; we must be satisfied with something less admirable; but with singers of the first rank getting scarcer and salaries higher it is not at all amazing that the government should try to teach us to like worse singers than we ever heard before. Unfortunately in the very same season the opposition establishment greatly improved the general level of its singing, thus proving that the thing could be done."

Mr. Reginald De Koven, himself a composer, writes in the New York *World* this analysis of the situation:

"M. Gatti's announcement that it was his purpose during his managerial incumbency to give opera with first-class orchestra and chorus, scenery and stage surroundings, and with those casts of moderate artists which Milan was content with, and with which New York, according to him, must learn to put up with, has been followed generally in the way opera has been given at the Metropolitan during the season. The orchestra, whether under Toscanini, Hertz, or Mahler (no orchestra could play well under conductors like Podesti or Tango), has been of high excellence. The chorus-singing has been better than we have ever heard at the Metropolitan before, especially in the German operas; while the *mise en scène*, generally speaking, has been far more artistic, complete, and perfect in detail than we have been accustomed to in former years. Productions like those of 'Orfeo,' La Gioconda,' 'Germania,' 'Pique Dame,' and, to a lesser extent, 'Der Freischütz' and 'Pipe of Desire,' would have been a credit to any opera-house or any management in the world. But it was in the matter of these average casts of mediocre excellence, which we are informed New York would have to learn to put up with, that the principal trouble lay. I have seen performances of opera at the Metropolitan in this season, like one or two of Faust' and 'Trovatore,' which would have made Abbey and Grau, and even Conried, turn in their graves; which would make one exclaim, in ashamed distress, thinking of its great traditions anent the Metropolitan Opera House, 'Ichabod, Ichabod!' and which would make one wonder with no little resentment how and why certain artists ever were allowed to appear at the Metropolitan, and how, having once appeared, they were ever allowed to remain."

Reverting once more to the old subject of the opera war Mr. De Koven offers these interesting observations:

"Two years ago the writer went to several of the Metropolitan directors and assured them that arrangements could be made whereby the Metropolitan would retain its place as of right as the home of grand opera in New York, and the Manhattan become, as seemed best suited for it, the opera comique of New York; and prediction was made at the same time in the columns of *The World* of the probable and disadvantageous effects of a continued unfriendly rivalry between the two houses, which has certainly been justified. But the directors of the Metropolitan pooh-poohed and laughed at any necessity of considering Mr. Hammerstein and his operatic endeavors as a factor in the situation by saying: 'My dear Mr. De Koven, what nonsense; Mr. Hammerstein can not possibly last thirty days.' But Mr. Hammerstein has lasted three years, with every indication of his continuing to exist, and the Metropolitan management are brought face to face with the largest financial deficit ever known in the history of that house, without operatic results, in the way of improved performances, in any way sufficient to justify it. Whatever the real truth of the situation, and wherever the blame for this state of things properly belongs, the public at least is warranted in the view they have taken and still hold that the Metropolitan is being distinctly and decidedly mismanaged, whether to serve this purpose or that, social or national, is immaterial. . . . .

"Opera at the Manhattan has to a great extent lessened the importance of the social side of opera-giving, which has hitherto reigned supreme at the Metropolitan, and the directors should, I think, in the future take cognizance of the fact that it is the great public with whom they have to deal and whom they must satisfy if they expect to run opera on anything like a practical financial basis. It has been shown conclusively this season that the Metropolitan does not begin to make money at all until the cheapest seats and standing-room are sold; in other words, until the great public are interested in the proceedings. That they have not this season been so interested the deficit shows."

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A GREAT EXODUS IN PROSPECT

Last year for the building and launching of great transatlantic steamships was a record year. The year 1907 had established a record for the number of American travelers visiting Europe during the summer. The present year apparently is destined to become the banner year both for volume of travel and for the number of steamers in commission. Managers of companies, and those otherwise actively engaged in organizing transatlantic travel, give several reasons for optimistic estimates of what the summer will bring forth.

According to one authority, "in the financial world affairs have become normal, after a business depression and uncertainty as to the tariff. One thing that will help to swell the volume of travel is the fact that there is so much going on this summer. There is the Ober-Ammergau Passion-Play; there are the musical festivals at Baireuth, Vienna, and Munich, racing events in France and England, and many aviation events. All these contribute to an increase in cabin travel. Last year there were shipped for use for travelers, 487 automobiles, but already indications are said to be that the International Mercantile Marine will ship 500 machines, exclusive of what other lines will do.

In an interview a month ago in the New York *Times*, Mr. Gustave H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd Company, predicted that the passenger steamers which leave this country from the first of the present month until well into July would go out crowded. "There is every indication," said he, "that the spring cabin-passenger business will be larger than last year.

"Business to northern ports will always be good, and the advance bookings show that, but the most remarkable increase is in the Mediterranean trade. Each year sees vessels on every line carrying more and more people to southern ports. The climate there is fine, the ocean trip is longer, and the ports reached are more convenient. The southern season formerly lasted from November to the end of May. But it has been extended well into July. The American has found that in Italy summer is no warmer than here, while the nights are cooler.

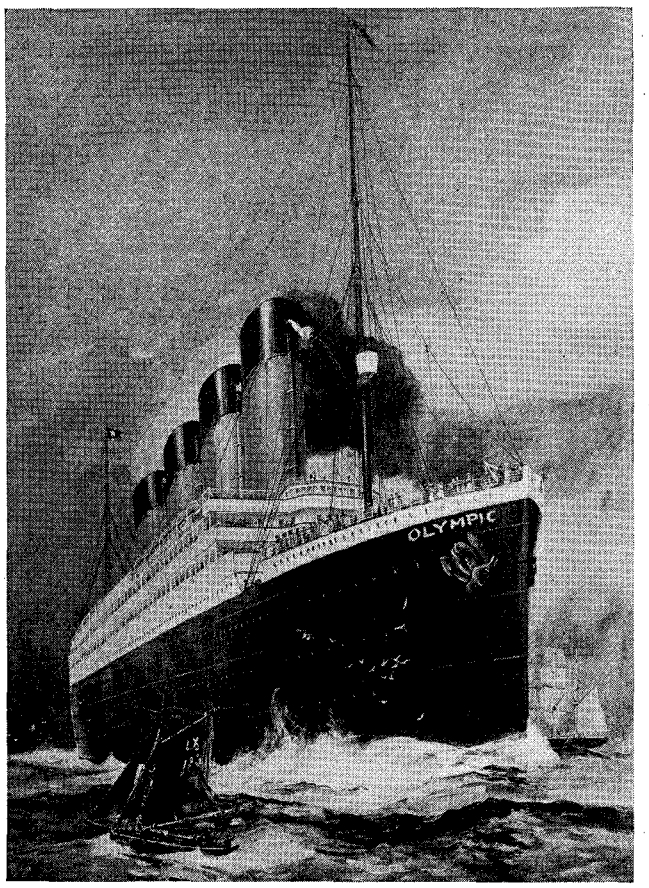
"To meet this increase in business we have had to put on more steamers and provide more frequent sailings to the Mediterranean. From March 12 to July 16 we have a sailing each week for Italian ports. The bookings for Northern Europe also spell prosperity. Our steamers are already well filled to beyond the end of April."

Similar statements were made by the managers of other companies. Mr. Julius P. Meyer, of the Hamburg-American Line, declared that "the outlook already is for an increase in bookings on our express service to Hamburg, Channel, and Mediterranean ports, of 35 per cent. to 55 per cent. over last year, and if conditions hold we may come near the figure of 1907, which was a banner year."

A writer in a recent issue of the New York *Evening Sun* gave an interesting computation of the money-earning capacity of the big liners for this season. He took six of the large steamers, and found that their saloon-passenger accommodation was, on an average, for from 400 to 550 persons. The minimum saloon rate on these steamers is from $105 to $125. The average bookings on each, taking the minimum and maximum saloon rates, would yield from $87,000 to $128,500 for each sailing, giving a total for the six steamers of $617,000 in the month of April.

The article referred to appeared on March 19. The writer further stated that at that time "practically two-thirds of the saloon berths in each of these large liners are sold now, and the same is said to be the case with the great fleet of smaller transatlantic steamers, each of which has a popular following of its own." If such was the case three weeks before any sailings were made in April, it seems likely that everything would be full by sailing time. Should predictions come true, it is probable that the outward rush in May and June will be very great indeed. "Early June," says the same writer, "is the period when the Europeward exodus reaches its greatest height. It is at this time that the liners go out laden to the gunwales with Americans in holiday mood. The percentage of travel from inland points grows apace. The Middle West is well represented on a majority of passenger lists. The old bugbear of discomforts on an ocean trip is now a thing of the past. Pretentious liners have almost all the conveniences that money can

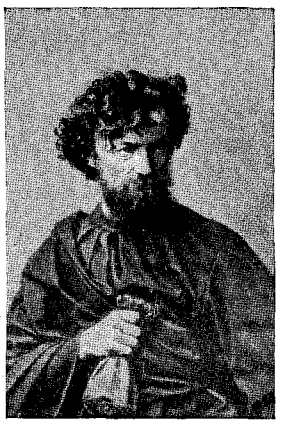
(*Continued on page 770*)



THE NEW MONSTER TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER OLYMPIC,
Of 45,000 tons; to be launched in October.

From "Town and Country."

JOSEPH.



JUDAS.

MARY.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

CHARACTERS FROM THE PASSION-PLAY AS LAST PRESENTED.

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AN UNTOLD STORY OF THE POLE

By William Marten

IN Peary's last thrilling dash for the Pole, in that most serious sledge journey of forced marches, physical strain, insufficient sleep, and racking anxiety, when the attainment of the mysterious goal ahead became nearly altogether a matter of survival of physical strength, there was one factor concerned, the importance of which in Commander Peary's own words "can not be overestimated."

In appearance it is very small and seemingly inconsequential, this factor of success. But it helped mightily to discover the Pole; more than that, it became in the end one of the very few positively indispensable aids.

It is a pound can of condensed milk, trade-marked with the familiar "Eagle" of the Borden brand.

I have a sample before me as I write this, a can that left New York, traveled very near, perhaps right up to, the apex of the earth, and came back with the ship *Roosevelt* upon its triumphant return.

The paper wrapper is stained brown and the can is badly dented, but the contents after expert examination in the Lederle Laboratories have been found "unchanged in flavor—undiminished in quality and value." It could have made another, many more such trips and still have remained an edible, nutritious, fresh milk.

The story of this can of condensed milk is a North Pole story in itself:

It left New York on July 6, 1908, one of a lot of 4,800 cans of the same brand. The day was the hottest of the year, the temperature in the city reaching 98° F. and exceeding 100° in the hold of the *Roosevelt* where were stored the food supplies of what was destined to be the first successful Arctic expedition after 400 years of determined effort.

From this high temperature the can was subjected throughout its year-and-two-months', thousands-of-miles' journey to climatic changes of temperature varying all the way down to 60° below zero—a range of 160° in all.

On the grim, desperate sledge journey the cans were opened, one by one, and the congealed ice-cream-like contents were cut in segments and dropped into the alcohol tea-boiler. The trails of the forward and return sledge trips were marked by glistening cans, emptied of their valuable contents.

"Condensed milk," says Commander Peary, "was the food mainstay of the expedition.

"The supplies were abundant in quantity but not numerous in variety. Years of experience had given me the knowledge of exactly what I wanted and how much of it. The absolutely essential supplies for a serious Arctic expedition are few in number, but they should be of the best quality."

These supplies—embracing the entire food list—divide themselves into two classes, namely, those for the ship and winter quarters, and those for the sledge work. They might be designated main and special classes.

Not alone in one but in both classes Borden's condensed milk played the leading part.

In the entire supply list it ranked fifth in weight, being exceeded only by flour, biscuits, bacon, and pemmican. On shipboard and in winter quarters it was used at every meal, every day in the cooking and on the mess-table, fulfilling every purpose of fresh, pure, rich milk.

But its most important function still remained.

When the sledges were outfitted the whole food list was cut down to only four articles—*condensed milk*, pemmican, ship's biscuit, and tea.

"These four," says Commander Peary, "are the essentials, *and the only essentials*, needed in a serious Arctic sledge journey, no matter what the season, the temperature, or the duration of the journey."

Four ounces of the precious fluid were allotted to each man per day. This, with the ration of pemmican and biscuit, constituted the whole food substance of the little party that fought its way, under terrific strain of body and brain, on to final victory.

The milk was used in the hot tea. Asked why the latter was not taken clear, Captain Bartlett replies that they did not need it as a stimulus but only as a warm, liquid food; a conveyer, in other words, of the milk's splendid nutriment. As such it was indispensable.

Regular supplies of the "Eagle" condensed milk were cached all along the shore from Cape Sheridan to Cape Columbia, to be ready for the survivors of the return sledge journey. Portions of the supply were used for an interesting humanitarian purpose, as Commander Peary points out, namely, the feeding of Eskimo infants, left helpless by their mother's death. It had been a native custom in such exigencies to strangle the baby and place the little body in the mother's grave.

The condensed milk was successfully used as a substitute for mothers' milk, and principally by this means Mr. Peary succeeded in discontinuing the barbarous practise.

The most remarkable feature, perhaps, of the journey of condensed milk to the Pole and back is the fact that, despite the lapse of time and despite climatic rigors and changes, the milk retained its quality undiminished in every way. Still more remarkable evidence to this point, however, had previously been brought to light.

When Lieutenant Peary, several years ago, came upon the cache of the ill-fated Greely expedition he found a number of cans of condensed milk of the Borden "Eagle" brand. They were *eighteen* years old. For as many winters and summers they had been alternately frozen solid and thawed (the temperature at Cape Sabine reaches 50° in the summer sun); and yet upon examination, and according to his explicit testimony, the contents of each can were found to be as sweet and wholesome as ever.

In view, then, of his experience with this brand it is not to be wondered at that Commander Peary indited and signed this remarkable letter:

November 24, 1909.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Your "Eagle" brand of milk I have always carried on my Arctic Expeditions and I believe it to be the only thing in that class for the serious sledge journey of an expedition.

Four ounces of this milk per man per day, in the sledge journeys, is one of the essential items of the ration. Very truly yours,

R. E. PEARY.

It is apparent that only a product of rare and extreme purity could have elicited this praise and established so remarkable a record. And it is also apparent that such purity could only result from methods of manufacture which are sanitary to the finest detail.

Cleanliness, indeed, is the foundation of the entire Borden milk supply, the keystone of an organization which is the greatest and most experienced of its kind in all the world, and which, founded as it is upon a stable, sterling, logical principle, must endure to its own increasing growth and to the assured health of the community.

The Borden Company, also the greatest carrier of fresh milk in this country, believes that pure household milk must be bottled in the country, transported in the bottle, delivered in the bottle.

Upon this principle—that pure milk means *clean* milk—each of its hundreds of country bottling-stations is kept daily as clean as science prescribes, the milk is continuously iced and every dairy supplying each station is regularly supervised by the company's own veterinary and many experienced inspectors.

The foundation of the keeping qualities of "Eagle" brand milk is the cleanliness of the raw milk used in its manufacture.

It is to this standard, high as it is, that the Borden Company—by still closer cooperation with the farmer, and by a clearer understanding with the consumer—is constantly aiming, and which by virtue of its vast resources, over half a century of experience, and its perfect organization it is bound to attain and maintain, at every one's price, moreover, and at a price which every one will understand to be reasonable and just.

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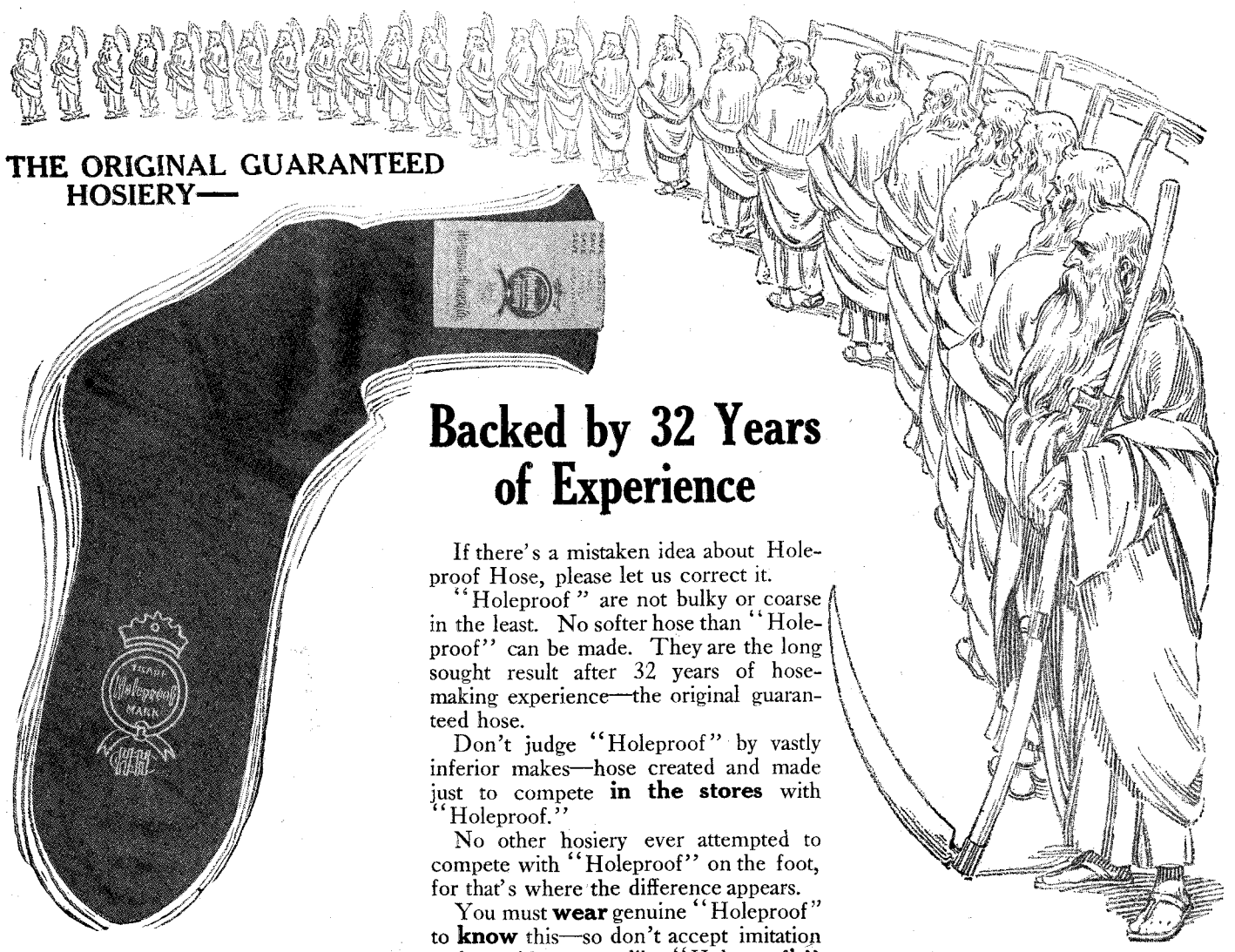

THE ORIGINAL GUARANTEED HOSIERY—

Backed by 32 Years of Experience

If there's a mistaken idea about Holeproof Hose, please let us correct it.

"Holeproof" are not bulky or coarse in the least. No softer hose than "Holeproof" can be made. They are the long sought result after 32 years of hose-making experience—the original guaranteed hose.

Don't judge "Holeproof" by vastly inferior makes—hose created and made just to compete **in the stores** with "Holeproof."

No other hosiery ever attempted to compete with "Holeproof" on the foot, for that's where the difference appears.

You must **wear** genuine "Holeproof" to **know** this—so don't accept imitation makes with a name like "Holeproof's" and the same guarantee.

No One Can Buy Finer Hose Than These

Our famous 25c hose have never been equaled at the price. But our 50c hose (Holeproof Lustre Hose, Mercerized) and our 75c hose (Holeproof Silk Hose) are the very finest hose to be had regardless of what hose cost.

All that you pay over these prices is waste. You can't get hose any better. Although made in the lightest weights and with the softest yarns, we still guarantee the wear.

Six pairs of Holeproof Lustre Hose in a box—**guaranteed six months**—Price, $3.00.

Three pairs of Holeproof Silk Sox in a box—**guaranteed three months**—Price, $2.00.

Six Pair Wear Six Months Without Holes or You Get New Hose Free

Holeproof TRADE MARK Hosiery

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

All the Newest Summer Colors Now on Show

Simply Guaranteed Hose Not Sufficient

Here are the things that make "Holeproof" superior.

Our yarn costs an average of 70c per lb.

We could use **30c** yarn and still guarantee the hose, for we could **then** replace at a profit all of the hose that wore out.

But they couldn't be soft and attractive like "Holeproof."

Our yarn is Egyptian and Sea Island cotton—made with three very fine strands

Two-ply yarn of the same weight is never so pliable—never so soft.

The "Holeproof" Process

Our methods are also expensive. A single dyeing apparatus cost us $5,000.00.

We operate a group of costly foreign machines simply to better, slightly, a little half-inch stitch.

We test every inch of yarn that comes in and inspect every pair of hose that goes out.

This inspection alone costs us $33,000 a year. But it's part of our marvelous process—it benefits you more than us, for every pair you buy is a **good** pair.

Unusual Hose at the Usual Cost

Six pairs of men's "Holeproof" **guaranteed** for **six months** cost $1.50. The extra light weights cost $2. The mercerized-finished like silk—cost $3. One color or the newest colors assorted. The weights are the very lightest—made for the warmest summer's wear.

We sterilize each pair twice in the making, so the colors are fast—the hose sanitary.

We don't know where else you can get hose like these, though you pay twice what we ask for "Holeproof." Don't you want to try the **real "Holeproof"?**

They are made for women and children too. Six pairs of women's hose cost $2. (Mercerized $3.) The children's hose cost $2 for six pairs. They bear the trademark on the toe as it is shown in the illustration. Insist on that.

Sold in Your Town

The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

The Holeproof Hosiery Co., 440 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

(49)

Are Your Hose Insured?

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Why—

Some few people still buy soda crackers in a bag is hard to say.

But it is easy to understand why increasing millions of a Nation's people keep on getting and eating more and more

Uneeda Biscuit

5¢ (Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

NOT in any MILK TRUST ***Original and Genuine***

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Rich milk and malted grain extract in powder. A quick lunch.

Others are Imitations—Ask for Horlick's—Everywhere.

Breathe Pure Mountain Air in Your Own Home

The **OZONE PURE AIRIFIER** For use in Home, Bedroom, Sickroom and wherever PURE AIR is Needed.

The debilitating, health-sapping, disease-breeding effects of fetid, impure, germ-laden air taken into the human lungs, are constantly in evidence in **mortality records.** Sufferers from the many ailments having origin in impure air, travel thousands of miles to breathe the **OZONE** of the mountains and pine forests. Yet a recent scientific invention enables **everyone to have—RIGHT IN THEIR OWN HOME—air constantly as pure, refreshing and exhilarating as the purest oxygen-filled atmosphere of the "piney woods" and mountain peaks.** This little apparatus is operated by electricity (ordinary lighting current)—turned on or off by pressing a button—and "ozonizes" the air of the closest room just as an electric storm purifies and fills with oxygen the out-door air. The

OZONE PURE AIRIFIER

is a thorough and effective **atmospheric purifier** (no matter how bad the air)—and invigorates and stimulates body and brain. It quickly provides perfect ventilation and destroys infectious germs and bacterial life. From the standpoints of **health** and **hygiene it is endorsed** by the **highest medical** and **scientific authorities**—being recommended as a preventative and corrective of such diseased conditions as **catarrh, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, lagrippe, weak lungs, anaemia, nervousness, insomnia,** etc. A thoroughly tested and demonstrated success—now in use in business offices and workrooms of many of the largest establishments in the U. S. The OZONE PURE AIRIFIER quickly saves its cost in doctors' bills where used in the home—conserving the health of **every member of the family.** Write for illustrated catalogue, price list and descriptive matter, endorsements, etc., and plan of placing for liberal trial.

THE OZONE PURE AIRIFIER CO., 310 RAND McNALLY BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

SUMMER TRAVEL TO EURCPE

(*Continued from page 767*)

buy. Turkish baths, palm gardens, à-la-carte restaurants, swimming-pools, and other things have already become almost an old story."

Some idea of the accommodations offered to the transatlantic traveler may be gathered from a conservative estimate that the vessels, including shore equipments, now placed at his disposal have cost from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. Sixteen of these steamers have a registered tonnage of approximately 20,000 tons or more. A number of them were not in commission in 1907, the "banner year of transatlantic travel," and as the outgoing number of saloon passengers for that year was 100,706, it is probable that, with the increased opportunity for bookings, and the special conditions now prevailing, the number of passengers this season will greatly exceed that figure.

It is noteworthy, also, that, besides the approaching Ober-Ammergau festival, an important feature that promises to attract

ST. PETER'S SEEN FROM THE PINCIAN HILL.

an additional number of tourists is the International Exposition at Brussels, which begins in June and extends to October. For Brussels the most direct route will be by the popular transatlantic line whose home port is Rotterdam, sailings being made weekly. There is to be, besides, an International Medical Conference in Edinburgh during the summer which is interesting a large number of American physicians and surgeons. Tourists wishing to reach Edinburgh for this meeting by the shortest rail journey may go by the long-established Scotch line of steamers whose home port is Glasgow.

It is further stated, in *The Times* article, that "one unusual feature of travel this year is that, while the tours and cruises to various parts of the world continue to be well patronized, there is a great increase in the number who seek the out-of-the-way places of the Old World, without a guide. In such places, where a few years ago only the 'personally-conducted' tourist was to be found, Americans are now traveling alone. A few years ago the around-the-world American tourist was seldom encountered. Now hundreds are to be found."

During the summer season three fine

For Brain Fag
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves tired nerves, brain fag and headache following mental strain, overwork or worry.

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fleets of ocean-going passenger ships, all fully equipped with every modern improvement, ply between Montreal and Liverpool via the famous St. Lawrence, Gulf and short ocean route. The managers of all three lines report unusually good business at present and in prospect. The novelty of the scenic thousand-mile inland sail and the short ocean sail from land to land seems to have attracted many to this route.

Managers of an ocean S. S. line sailing from New York via Southampton, England, to South America, report unusually heavy travel from the States to Argentine on account of the Buenos Aires Exposition, which opens in June. The route is by this or any North Atlantic line to Southampton, thence by large new "A" class steamers of first-mentioned line to Brazil and Argentine. One of these large Brazil and Argentine steamers of this line is already booked full for her May voyage from Southampton to Argentine.

THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU

Every ten years the little Bavarian village of Ober-Ammergau becomes a sort of Mecca to the European tourist interested in witnessing, under historically unique conditions, a revival of that dramatic feature of medieval times, the Passion-Play. As long ago as 1633, the peasants inhabiting this little village made a vow that they would enact, on every decade thereafter, "a play which should set forth the life, death, and mediation of the Redeemer."

BLACK AND RICH
Is the Way Postum Should Be.

A liquid food that will help a person break a bad habit is worth knowing of. The president of one of the state associations of the W. C. T. U., who naturally does not want her name given, writes as follows:

"Whenever I was obliged to go without coffee for breakfast a dull, distracting headache would come on before noon. I discovered that in reality the nerves were crying out for their accustomed stimulant.

"At evening dinner I had been taught by experience that I must refrain from coffee or pass a sleepless night. While visiting a physician and his wife I was served with a most excellent beverage at their dainty and elegant table and, upon inquiry, discovered that this charming beverage was Postum and that the family had been greatly benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

"I was so in love with it, and so pleased with the glimpse of freedom from my one bondage of habit and so thoroughly convinced that I ought to break with my captor, that upon my return home I at once began the use of Postum and have continued it ever since.

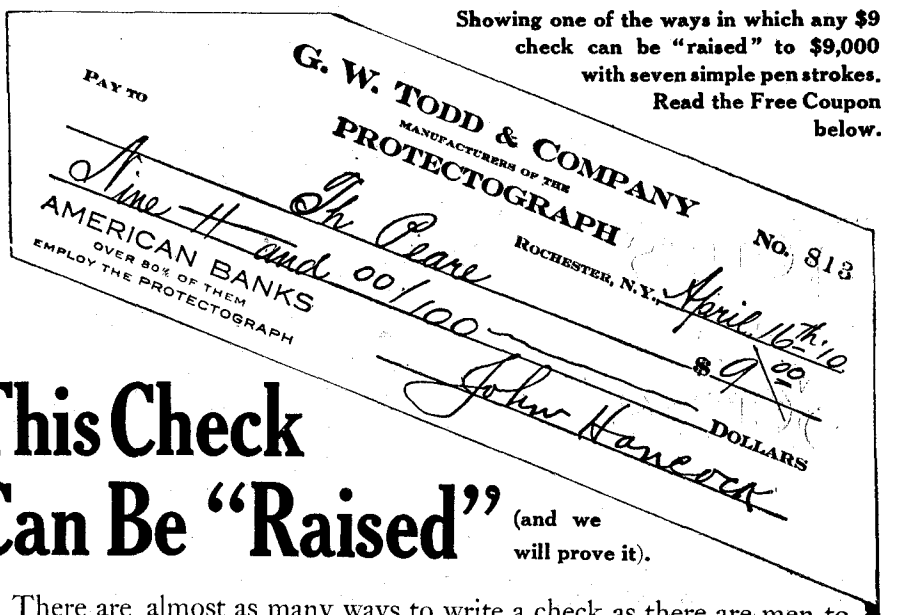
"I don't know what sick headache is now, and my nerves are steady and I sleep sound, generally eight hours. I used to become bilious frequently and require physic; now seldom ever have that experience.

"I have learned that long boiling is absolutely essential to furnish good Postum. That makes it clear, black and rich as any Mocha and Java blend. Please withhold my name, but you may use the letter for the good it may do."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Showing one of the ways in which any $9 check can be "raised" to $9,000 with seven simple pen strokes. Read the Free Coupon below.

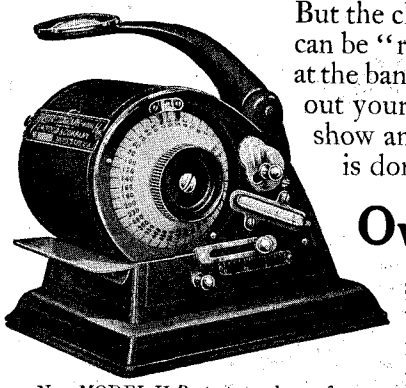


This Check Can Be "Raised" (and we will prove it).

There are almost as many ways to write a check as there are men to write them—and nearly all of them can easily be "raised."

Perhaps you think YOUR way is safe.

But the chances are that any small check you write can be "raised" to hundreds of dollars and cashed at the bank on the strength of your signature without your knowing anything about it. We will show any business man (in confidence) how it is done.



New MODEL H Protectograph, our first new model in over four years. Look for the name TODD on front, a guarantee against "cheap" imitations.

Over Five Million Dollars

are lost by bank depositors yearly in this way—and more this year than ever before. It's getting to be a most common form of fraud.

Now for the remedy—

Protectograph

Stamps a Line Like This

NOT OVER THIRTY DOLLARS 30

Each character is cut completely into tiny shreds, and at the same time acid-proof ink is forced through and through each shred under great pressure—all with one movement of the lever.

For over ten years the Protectograph has protected the biggest bank accounts in the world—

Used by nine-tenths of all the commercial banks in the United States, Canada and England; by more than 55,000 leading business houses; by U. S. Treasury Department at Washington—

And it is the only form of protection that has stood the test of time and never been successfully altered.

To-day there are over 75,000 Protectographs in use, and we are selling more than 15,000 yearly. There is no secret about this. We merely build the best machine that can be built, we guarantee it to the limit, and we will not have a dissatisfied customer. That policy sells machines as fast as we can build them.

This "check-raising" business is an interesting subject. You will enjoy our literature, giving full details and pictures of famous cases. Get posted—

Mail this Coupon To-day

G. W. TODD & CO.

1143 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

WARNING—We positively build no machine without our name on it.

Free

Please send Check shown above, explaining how it was raised; also Pinkerton's Famous Reports on Check Raising and Forgery.

Name.....

Firm.....

Address.....

To G. W. TODD & CO., 1143 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

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The trusted servant in the home. It serves in many capacities and in every room. So faithful and enlightened in its method that

Sapolio Service

has become the standard — indispensable, cleanest housekeeping. An economical cleaner for brass, woodwork, marble, dishes, etc.

CLEANS, SCOURS, POLISHES—WORKS WITHOUT WASTE

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HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label

Get "Improved." no tacks required.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

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Money earns 6% per annum, payable monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually when invested in our Secured Certificates.

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For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 30 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

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Denver, Colorado.
West Haven, Conn.
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Marion, Ind.
Lexington, Mass.
Portland, Me.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
2801 Locust St.
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White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio
Portland, Oregon
Philadelphia, Pa.,
812 N. Broad St.
Pittsburg, Pa.,
4246 Fifth Ave.
Providence, R. I.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
London, England.

This vow was made from religious motives, and as an act of propitiation to heaven at a time when Ober-Ammergau was being devastated by the plague.

It is believed by the peasants that the first performance of this play, which took place in 1634, resulted in the cessation of the plague. Obedient to their vow, they have repeated their dramatic presentation every ten years since, the decennial connection having been broken only once, when the play was given in 1680 instead of 1674, in order to establish the performance at the beginning of a decade. It is also noteworthy that two extra representations have been given during this period of 270 years. One of these took place in 1815, to celebrate the peace that came to Europe as a result of the Battle of Waterloo, and the other in 1871, in order to conclude the performances that had been interrupted by the Franco-Prussian War. Both of these special performances were given by permission of the Pope. This festival was last given in 1900, when over 550 of the 1,560 villagers took part in it. The performances as given at that time are thus described:

"The Passion-Play consists of 18 acts, or scenes, together with a prologue or introduction. The play itself begins with Christ's entry into Jerusalem, but a series of tableaux vivants from Old-Testament history alternate with the acted, spoken scenes of which they are emblematical, while, in order that the spectators may understand the meaning of the living pictures and their connection with the scenes of the acted tragedy, a chorus is introduced with duties similar to those of the chorus of the classic Greek plays. Their part is to explain and make intelligible the action of the drama, and to engage in a kind of running commentary upon it, which is presented, for the most part, in a musical form in a series of very beautiful vocal pieces."

This year's decennial festival, according to present indications, bids fair to become a leading attraction of travel in Europe. The first performance will be given on May 11. The succeeding dates are as follows: May 16, 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 24, 26, 29, July 3, 10, 17, 20, 24, 27, 31, August 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31, September 4, 8, 11, 18, 25. Representations last from eight in the morning until six in the evening, with an interval of two hours for refreshments. They are to be given in a new iron building—the former wooden structure having been demolished—which is capable of seating 6,000 spectators. This building is roofed over, except the stage end, which, like its predecessor, is open to the sky and mountains. Should the accommodation afforded by the theater prove to be inadequate for the number of visitors at any one time, a special representation will be given on the following day.

The prices charged for admission to each representation vary from two to ten marks, according to the location of seats. For visitors from a distance, arrangements as to seats and hotel accommodations may be made in advance through the official agents of the Passion-Play Committee, Thomas Cook & Son, who have been appointed by the people of Ober-Ammergau. A deposit of $5 must be made to such

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agents in this country. According to these agents:

"The total number of beds of every description that can possibly be provided in Ober-Ammergau does not exceed 4,000, and these are scattered about in small inns, private houses, farmhouses, and cottages. The sanitary arrangements of these houses have been vastly improved, and electric light will be found everywhere. The rates for accommodations (which have to be paid to the householders at Ober-Ammergau) for good single bed, breakfast with eggs or meat, luncheon and dinner and supper, will vary from 12 marks to 20 marks per day, according to the house in which the accommodation is allotted. Where single bedrooms are desired, the charge per day may be slightly higher. As a rule, a minimum charge for two days is made. Sitting-rooms may be had at from 15 to 25 marks per day, according to size."

These agents recommend tourists to book for the mid-week performances, if possible, as the latter are not so apt to be crowded as those taking place on Sundays. The tourist is also advised to arrive not later than 2 P.M. on the day before the performance he may wish to witness. Tickets for the play "are distributed to the householders according to the size and quality of their rooms, and tourists should take up their tickets not later than 3 P.M. the day before each performance."

Munich is the nearest railroad center from which Ober-Ammergau can be reached. For the accommodation of those desiring to attend the Passion-Play, special trains, at slightly increased fares, will leave Munich one and two days prior to each performance, returning immediately after the representation, and on the following day.

A special concesssion extending from May until October has been secured for motor-cars. A fire-proof garage has been built with accommodations for 200 cars and their attendants. The roads will be kept free from dust by the use of oil and other substances. Tourists who may wish to try another mode of travel may go from Munich by dirigible balloon, daily trips having been arranged for. A trolley will also run from Munich, or one may take a stage coach, or may also drive by private conveyance, the distance being forty-three miles.

TOURING IN SWITZERLAND

According to the Government agent of Switzerland in New York, Mr. H. P. Somner, it is expected that fully 75 per cent. of the visitors to Ober-Ammergau will pass through Switzerland this year. Last year, says Mr. Somner, 20,627 Americans visited Lucerne, and with the additional attraction offered by the Passion-Play and the indication, from other causes, of a phenomenal year in European travel, it is expected that this figure—which is said to represent one-tenth of the total number of tourists visiting Lucerne—will be materially increased.

Switzerland is probably unique among countries in that the tourist who visits it has to deal with the Government and its agents in arranging tours, railroad travel, etc. New York, London, Paris, and Berlin have special bureaus of information for travelers, maintained by the Swiss Fed-

The Howard Watch

AS SOON as a man owns a motor car he begins to take a new account of time. And as soon as a man appreciates precision in a timepiece he is in line for a HOWARD Watch.

There are 450,000 automobile owners in the United States and they are rapidly learning that there is no watch for their use like a HOWARD.

Its hard tempered balance will not knock out of true with the jar and jolt of travel. It is unhurt by changes of temperature or the vibration of the machine. Its adjustment is permanent. Englishmen say it's the most sporting watch in the world.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double-roller escapement) in a "Jas. Boss" or "Crescent" gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel in a 14-k. solid gold case at $150.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL We will ship you a **"RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid** to any place in the United States *without a cent deposit in advance*, and allow **ten days free trial** from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will *not be out one cent.*

LOW FACTORY PRICES We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at **lower prices** than any other house. We save you $10 to $25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at **unheard of low prices.**

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1910 **"Ranger"** Bicycle furnished by us. **You will be astonished** at the *wonderfully low prices* and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1910 sample going to your town. **Write at once** for our *special offer.*

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone at any price* until you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. **BICYCLE DEALERS,** you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at **$3 to $8 each.** Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at **half usual prices.**

DO NOT WAIT but write today for our *Large Catalogue* beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. **Write it now.**

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. A-174 CHICAGO, ILL.

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Automatic Gas WATER HEATER

Hot Water Convenience

Install a Ruud in your basement and this is what you get—*instantaneous* hot water and *inexhaustible* quantities of it at every hot water faucet in the house, any minute, day or night.

The Ruud Water Heater attaches to the gas pipes and water pipes already installed in your house—no extra piping or plumbing necessary.

At the Turn of a Faucet

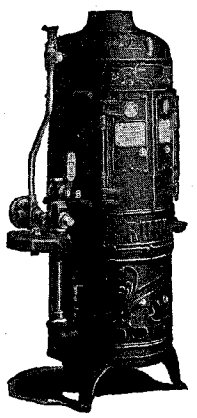
The Ruud is self-lighting and self-extinguishing—controlled by the exclusive Rudd *thermostat* and *water pressure valve*. Open a hot water faucet in the bathroom, laundry or kitchen and the released water pressure turns on and lights the gas in the main burners.

Water Heated as it Flows

The water is heated instantaneously *as it flows* to you through the long copper coils in the heater.

The *thermostat* insures absolute *uniformity* of the water temperature.

Closing the faucet extinguishes the gas.



The Ruud burns just enough gas to heat the water you are *then using*—hence its economy.

The Ruud is strongly built for a lifetime of service. It increases the selling or renting value of your property. $100 installs the Standard Dwelling Size. $115 on Pacific Coast and in Canada.

We want you to test the Ruud. In successful use for many years, in thousands of families. It's guaranteed. Step into the leading gas appliance house or plumber's—ask for it by name. Let us send you partial list of Ruud users and valuable literature—about water heating.

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Branches and Salesrooms in 25 Principal Cities.

European plant—Ruud Heisswasser Apparatebau, HAMBURG, Germany

"Bristol"
Steel Fishing Rods
Trout, bass, "Muskie," salmon,—they all look alike to "BRISTOL" Rods, famed the world over for fine finish, exquisite balance, supreme strength and *marvelous elasticity*. **Guaranteed three years.** Ask your tackle dealer to show you "BRISTOL" fly, bait, telescopic, trunk, surf, trolling or "Muskie" Rods with the various handles. Beautiful new catalog, including FREE "BRISTOL" hook remover, mailed for the name of your dealer in fishing tackle (Otherwise 5c.) "BRISTOL" 1910 calendar from the Wyeth painting. 25 cents.
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Discriminating people

realize that the laws of hygiene demand something better than ordinary tissues.

Sani-Tissue

the sanitary paper, is made from soft, balsam-treated vegetable fibres. Sealed in parchment paper, dust- and grit-proof.

Send your Dealer's name and we'll mail you a Free Packet. 10c. per package East, and 15c. West of the Mississippi River

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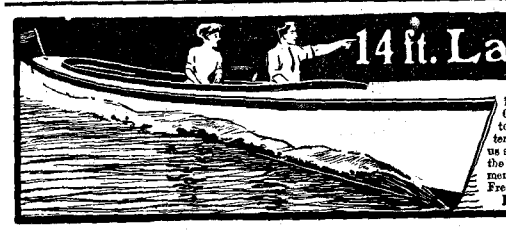

16, 18, 20, 23, 27 and 35 footers at proportionate prices, including Family Launches, Speed Boats, Auto Boats and Hunting Cabin Cruisers of the latest design. Sixty-four different models in all sizes ready to ship, equipped with the simplest motors made; start without cranking; ten-year-old child can run them. Boats and engines fully guaranteed. Let us send you testimonials from some of our 12,500 satisfied owners. We are the world's largest power boat manufacturers. Our free consultation department can give you valuable, money-saving information. Write today for Free Illustrated Catalog and Demonstrating Agents' Proposition. (42)
DETROIT BOAT CO., 1142 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

eral Government. At these bureaus every facility is offered, in the way of pamphlets, personal advice, etc., to the tourist planning a trip through the Alps; and the inconvenience and occasional misinformation that are sometimes met with in dealing with private touring agencies for other countries is practically eliminated. Since the little Republic is, in its entirety, one panorama of mountain and valley, famed the world over for scenic beauty, it is not surprizing that touring has become one of its leading and most lucrative enterprises. As the Government owns the railroads, it is natural that the entire business of travel and sight-seeing should come under federal supervision. In an article in the February *Tourist Magazine* on "How to See Switzerland," by Mr. Somner, the following information is given:

"For the modest sum of $1.22 a day the traveler can purchase a first-class ticket that will permit of 'unlimited travel' over some 2,700 miles of rail and lakes. Should he wish to reduce even this small expenditure, he may elect to travel second class at the rate of ninety cents daily; or, selecting the third class, he can actually travel for sixty-four cents a day. These are the daily rates for a fifteen-day ticket, which costs $18.24 first class; $13.44

MONT BLANC AND THE BOISSON GLACIER.

second class, and $9.60 third class, these prices including the deposit of five francs, about $1, that is refunded on the ticket being duly surrendered within the time prescribed in Switzerland, before noon of the day after expiration. But for those who remain longer—and it is certainly worth while to spend a much more extended period than fifteen days in this land of scenic beauty—transportation rates can be brought to the remarkably low rate of ninety-three cents per day, first class; sixty-seven cents second class, or forty-eight cents third class, by purchasing a thirty-day ticket, the total cost, including the deposit of five francs, being $27.84 first class; $20.16 second class, and $14.40 third class. Tickets for forty-five days and longer are also issued at further reductions on the original calculation for the fifteen days, so that by taking a ticket for a year one could really travel through Switzerland for forty cents a day first class, or twenty cents third class.

"To enable the tourist to easily arrange his tour, Switzerland may be divided into the following districts: The Jura, with its quiet charms and picturesque scenes; Lake Leman—beloved by Byron—upon whose shores are to be found such delightful places as Montreux, with the Castle of Chillon close by; Vevey, quaint and restful spot; Lausanne, with its famous cathedral, and other interesting buildings, including Gibbons' house, where this celebrated writer composed most of his noted history, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire";

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and Geneva, equally renowned for its beauty as for its literary associations. Then there are the Rhone Valley, with Zermatt and the Matterhorn; the Swiss-Italian lakes, with their tropical vegetation; the Grisons with the Engadine, famous for the wildness of the scenery; the Glarnerland and its Giant, the Todi; Schaffhausen and the Falls of the Rhine; Lake Constance, where many charming places abound; Zurich, the largest city, that reminds one forcibly of America by its imposing buildings, an additional attraction being the lake, with the view of the eastern Alps; Lucerne, and the lake, with a rare beauty of its own and the center for many delightful excursions, such as Engelberg, the charming valley of the Aar; the Bernese Oberland, with its mighty giants, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau. The most frequented passes are: The Brunig, from Altnachstad to Meiringen; the Furka, from Andermatt to Brigue; the Grimsel, from Meiringen to Gletsch, at the foot of the Rhone glacier; the Gemmi, from Lenkerbad to Kandersteg; the Klausen, from Linthal to Altdorf; the Splugen, from Thusis to Chiavenna; the Maloja, from St.

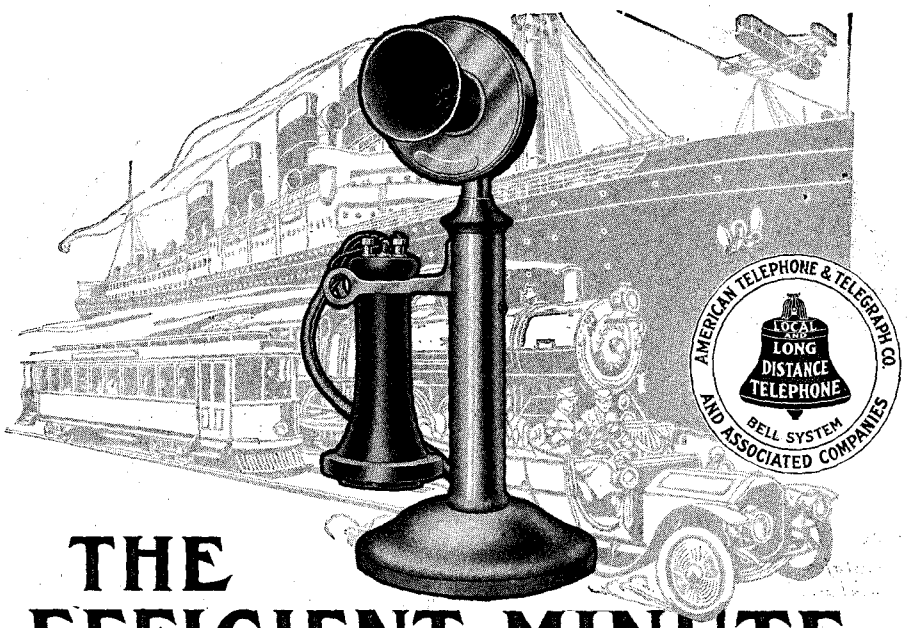
SCENE IN A SWISS VILLAGE.

Moritz to Chiavenna. In addition, there are many others, equally beautiful, but not so generally used by the tourist.

"The cost of a tour depends, of course, to a very great extent on the character of the tourist himself. Switzerland's famous hotels are world-renowned. In the handbook, published by the Association of Swiss Hotel Proprietors, there are over 800 hotels mentioned, all good and well recommended. Certainly the tourist has every opportunity of finding just the sort of hotel to suit his taste and purse. In the large and magnificent palaces the wealthy tourist will find every comfort and luxury that he is accustomed to, while those with more moderate tastes have every want supplied by the more modest hotels, obtaining a most enjoyable holiday for an expenditure of some $3 to $4 a day; that is, at a cost of even less than that of an ordinary jaunt at home."

As an indication of the growing popularity of Switzerland with American travelers, it is noteworthy that there exists an American colony at Lausanne on Lake Geneva, among whom are Mrs. Cleveland and her family. Here exists an American club-house and an American church.

During the last year a railway line has been opened between Martigny and Cha-



THE EFFICIENT MINUTE

We have speeded up our ships and railways; we have made rapid transit more and more rapid; we have developed a mile a minute in the air and much faster in an automobile.

But the Bell Telephone is quickest of all. It is *instantaneous*. No weeks or days or minutes wasted in waiting for somebody to go and come; no waiting for an answer.

It is the most effective agency for making minutes more useful, more efficient.

In almost every field of work men are accomplishing more in less time with the Bell Telephone than they could without it. They can talk with more people, near and far; they can keep the run of more details; they can buy or sell more goods, and to better advantage; they can be active in more affairs.

The Bell Telephone has placed a new and higher value upon the minute—for everybody. It has done this by means of One Policy, One System, and Universal Service.

Bell Long Distance Telephone service not only gives an added value to a man's minutes—it accomplishes business results which would be absolutely impossible without it. Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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A Flying Start

We are organized to promote successful poultry culture. You can get a flying start as a poultryman and make profits sure by using the

Rancocas Strain White Leghorn **HATCHING EGGS** We have over 10,000 Layers

The laying propensity of our S. C. White Leghorns is indestructibly fixed. They are not bred for "fancy" purposes. Ours are thoroughly bred utility birds, "**the kind that lay the eggs.**" We have 10,000 layers, and establish every year more paying egg farms for beginners and introduce more vitality into flocks of expert poultry raisers than any other farm in the country. You can avoid all hatching losses by ordering **day-old-chix** from us. Any size shipment from 25 upward, all sturdy and vigorous. Breeding stock, any quantity. Complete instructions for beginners—care, feeding, etc. No charge. Write for circular giving our plan and prices.

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THE highest degree of rare taste and rich fabrics, more exclusive in pattern and more distinctive in tailoring than ordinary branded Shirts. Made from selected madras, silks, linens, etc.—with all the art of custom work. Gotham Mfg. Co. Laundered, Outing and Field Shirts, **$1.00 to $3.50** each.

Send for the **"Gotham Style Book"**

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THE coolness and ease of specially woven fabrics, cut roomy with special features assuring fit and comfort. The supreme effort in summer underwear—nothing finer made. Of nainsook, pongee, linen or silk, **$1.00** and more the garment. Also, Pajamas and Union Suits at **$1.50** and more the suit. At all good dealers, or write for **"Gotham Style Book."**

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My factory is located amid cotton fields where I get my pick of choicest long, staple cotton.

My White Swan Mattress is the Best Value of All

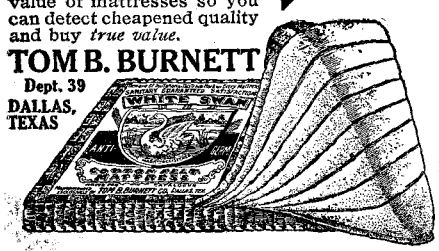
A five foot thickness of the whitest, purest, *finest* cotton felt is compressed into the **White Swan Mattress**, giving it wonderful resilience and restfulness. And this comfort is *never lost* but is *guaranteed* for 30 years.

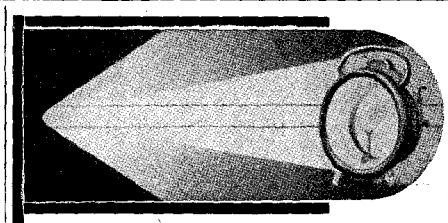
Built of Long Fibre Cotton Felt Guaranteed for Thirty Years

Other mattresses lack lasting comfort because they're made of such materials as linters—a waste cotton by-product—or cheap grade cotton, both of which lack length of fibre and elasticity and have too little "life" to resist becoming packed and lumpy. I want to show you how to judge the value of mattresses so you can detect cheapened quality and buy *true value*.

Send me your name and your furniture dealer's name on a post card and I'll send you *valuable* literature and samples of White Swan Cotton Felt, also a sample of what is used in some so-called high-grade mattresses.

TOM B. BURNETT
Dept. 39
DALLAS, TEXAS





The Two Fields of Light You Need

To drive your car in safety in the country you must have a searchlight beam, as well as an area of near-by illumination that will enable you to "see 'round the corner" when approaching curves.

In the city the searchlight beam is a nuisance, and only the other light is necessary.

These two fields of light are combined in but one lamp—

SOLARCLIPSE
The Two-Ray Light Projector

By a patented optical combination two fields of light are furnished, as illustrated in the drawing above. These are a powerful long-distance beam, and a widely diffused near-by light.

Moreover, when courtesy or city ordinances make it necessary, the dazzling beam can be instantly eclipsed, and restored as quickly, without affecting the brilliancy of the wide rays.

Send for full descriptive catalog of the Solarclipse and other quality lamps for every motor vehicle purpose.

Badger Brass Mfg. Co. (56)
KENOSHA, WIS. NEW YORK CITY

monix, thus doing away with the old coach road between these points. The Gothard Railroad has also been acquired by the Swiss Government. The latter now owns and operates the St. Gothard and Simplon—two international lines connecting Switzerland with Italy.

The popularity of St. Moritz in the Upper Engadine continues. This is the most elevated resort in the country. It lies 6,000 feet above the sea. The lake abounds in trout. Its mineral springs are well known. The journey to St. Moritz from Zurich is through a region of the noblest scenery, traversed by the Rhætian railway, one of the most remarkable engineering feats of the world.

NORWAY AND THE MIDNIGHT SUN

Recent interest in polar exploration has apparently created a new appetite among tourists to venture far northward. Steamship companies offer more than the usual facilities for holiday travel in these regions. One company plans ten cruises during the season, sailing from Hamburg for Norway, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Iceland, Orkney and Faroe Islands, England, Ireland, and Scotland. The sailing dates from Hamburg are June 18, July 3, 5, 10, 16, 19, August 3, 4, 18, and September 3. Four steamers, one of them in the 20,000-ton class, will be employed in these cruises, the cost of which will depend on the character of the accommodation engaged. Another steamship line plans a Polar cruise, starting from Bremen on the 25th of June, on a 13,243-ton steamer, and visiting the Scotch Lakes, Iceland, Spitzbergen, the Norwegian Fjords, North Cape, etc. A third company, planning a similar itinerary, will run an 11,073-ton steamer on four cruises, leaving England during the months of July and August.

One of the most extensive tours planned for travelers who desire to visit the countries of northern Europe and also see the Passion-Play at Ober-Ammergau, starts from New York on the 18th of June. The traveler reaches Dover on the 27th of the month, spends two days in London, and thence sails for Leith, Scotland, on the 6,000-ton steam yacht that is to take him on his northern cruise. From Leith the coast of Norway is reached in two days, the first port being Odda. The following ports are then visited: Bergen, where an overland tour is made by rail and carriage through the Naerodal to Gudvagen; Olden, with an excursion to the Brigsdalbrae, Oie; where a drive is taken to Hellesylt, and thence to Molde. From Molde the steamer sails for Spitzbergen, arriving in five days. This island, the base of many an Arctic expedition, is the "farthest north" on this excursion. Here the tourist spends two days, and returns to the Norwegian coast, arriving at North Cape, the extreme northern point on the European continent. From North Cape the steamer cruises southward, touching at various ports among the fjords until Trondhjem is reached. What is commonly known as "The Land of the Midnight Sun" extends from Trondhjem northward. The sun is visible above the horizon, day and night, in this region—at North Cape from May 14 to July 30.

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At Spitzbergen it is visible from April 20 to August 23.

During the twenty days' cruise along the Norwegian coast the steamer sails for the most part between the mainland and a chain of islands. The passenger is thus protected from rough weather and its incident annoyances. He pursues his voyage along the smooth waters of what is practically a series of land-locked lakes, broken occasionally at the mouths of fjords which open to the sea. There also passes before him the panorama of wild and varied scenery for which Norway is justly famous, and which he is able to enjoy amid all the comforts of a well-equipped steamer, and without any of the inconveniences that he might encounter in the primitive accommodations for travel offered in Norway itself.

Noteworthy features of the trip are numerous shore excursions, by means of which the traveler has an opportunity to see at first hand some of the quaint villages and hamlets that nestle among the fjords, as well as some of the scenic marvels that are within his reach on the occasional drives that he takes into the interior. The largest cities that he thus visits along the coast are Bergen, Stavanger, and Trondhjem. The first of these, with a population of 40,000, ranks second among the cities of Norway.

At Trondhjem the tourist leaves the steamer and travels by rail across the Scandinavian peninsula to Christiania and Stockholm, the capitals respectively of Norway and Sweden. Two days are spent in sight-seeing in each of these cities, and then, on July 26, steamer is taken from Stockholm for St. Petersburg, with intermediate calls at Hango and Helsingfors on the coast of Finland. In Russia three days are spent in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and a day in Warsaw, whence the tourist goes by train to Vienna. Three days are spent in the Austrian capital, and from there the trip is made to Munich, via Salzburg.

Munich is reached on August 11 and a stay of two days is made in that city. This gives an opportunity to see something of the Wagner and Mozart Festival, which will be held this year from July 28 to September 9, the performance at the Prince Regent Theater on August 11 being "The Fairies" and on the 12th "Tristan und Isolde." From Munich the tourist goes to Ober-Ammergau, arriving there in time to attend the presentation of the Passion-Play on Sunday the 14th of August.

From Ober-Ammergau the tourist goes to Munich again, and thence, via Stuttgart, to Strasburg. From Strasburg the day express is taken to Paris, where a stay of two days is made, after which the tourist sails from Cherbourg for New York, arriving at this city on August 27. The total time consumed in this tour is 70 days, and the fare, inclusive of all but incidental personal expenses, is $825. The managers of the tour have also arranged that passengers who desire to omit Russia from their itinerary, can travel independently from Stockholm, via Copenhagen, to Hamburg, where they can sail on the 31st of July for New York.

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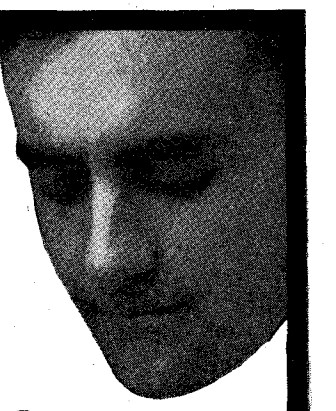

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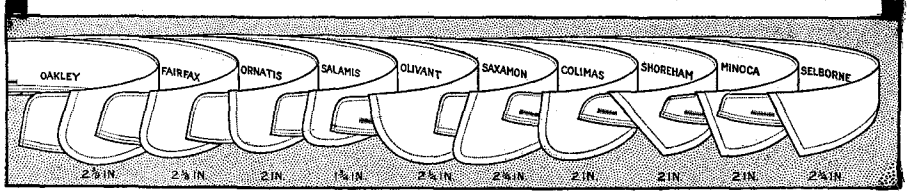

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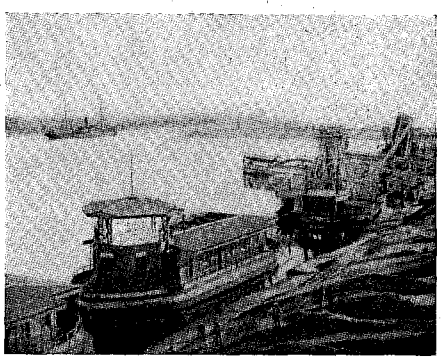
Many less extensive tours are planned for travelers who wish to spend the greater part of their time on the Norwegian coast. Thus, a tour costing $600, and occupying 58 days, starts from New York on the 2d of July by a steamer going direct to Christiania. Practically the same itinerary is followed in Scandinavia as has already been described—with the exception that the visit to Spitzbergen is omitted—and the returning tourist stops at Copenhagen, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Ober-Ammergau, Paris, and thence, via Boulogne, comes to New York. For the independent traveler, also, steamers to Norway can be taken at almost any time from the middle of June to the end of August, starting from Newcastle, Leith, Hamburg, or Amsterdam, and making cruises varying from 13 days to a month along the Scandinavian coast. The cost of these cruises is from $50 to $150, according to the length of time consumed and the character of the accommodations desired.

A less expensive way of going would be by the Scotch line of steamers whose home



ENTRANCE TO THE SUEZ CANAL AT PORT SAID.

port is Glasgow. From Glasgow the tourist would proceed to Edinburgh and thence to Leith, where steamers are taken for Norway and Sweden.

This company has new twin-screw, up-to-date ships and the managers stipulate there will be no strenuous efforts to make records. They promise patrons low rates, moderate speed, quiet, and comfort, and attract a liberal patronage of experienced sea-going people, especially those bound for Ireland and Scotland.

AROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS

A tour of the world makes an increasing appeal to travelers. Heretofore the time chosen has been altogether in the winter season; but of late a popular and well-defined tendency has been growing to start in the summer months when the average traveler is best able to begin his holiday outing. This year the steamship companies have put forth more than the usual number of such tours, and the inducements that they offer are sufficient to call the attention of prospective travelers to a pleasurable and profitable way in which they may spend their holidays.

A specimen tour of this kind, for this season of the year, is as follows: The tourist, starting from New York, goes by direct railway route to San Francisco. Here he takes a Pacific steamer to the Hawaiian

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Islands, and thence goes to Japan and Shanghai. From Shanghai he goes, via Hongkong, to the Asiatic and European cities, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Brindisi, or Marseilles, Gibraltar, and London, where an opportunity is offered for a choice of steamers to New York, Boston, or Canadian ports. A low cost for such a trip is $639.10. Thirteen tours of this kind are given, the fare for which is placed at from $639.10 to $1,017.64.

A typical, more expensive, and longer around-the-world tour, given in detail by its managers, leaves San Francisco for Japan, on or about the 24th of August. Stops are made at ports in Japan and China, whence the steamer reaches Port Said and goes from there to Brindisi or Marseilles, Gibraltar, and London, where a transatlantic steamer may be taken for New York, Boston, or Canadian ports. On this tour nearly a month is spent in Japan, two weeks at ports on the Inland Sea, Korea, and Manchuria, a month in China, a month in the Straits Settlements, Java, and Ceylon, a month and a half in Southern India, Burma, and India, arriving in Cairo on or about March 8, where tourists make their own arrangements for the homeward trip. This tour, from San Francisco to Cairo, costs $2,700, inclusive of all but purely personal expenses.

THE TUNNELS AND STATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania station is almost ready now, the remaining work inside being largely of the "final-touches" order. During the summer it is expected that passenger trains will be running regularly through the tunnel under the Hudson River and discharging passengers, not only at this station, but also in Long Island City, as reached by the tunnel under the East River. A writer in the New York *Times* says of this great improvement and its inception:

"The tunnels, the station, the acres of storage yards, the new electric motors and general electrical equipment are all items in the plan originated in the brain of the late A. J. Cassatt, the then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to tap new territory for both freight and passenger traffic as well as to give to the people of New York and surrounding regions better transit facilities. Foreseeing the possibility of Jamaica Bay as the home of transatlantic liners in this country and the development of Long Island as a wonderful summer resort, as well as grasping the importance of establishing a connecting railroad line between the West and South and New

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WHICH you never forget—and which every year is made so happy for her, by gift and by remembrance and by celebration—means a good deal in the way of happiness for *you* too, doesn't it? Well—did you ever stop to think that in the natural course of events that daughter will continue to have birthdays and probably many of them after *you* are no longer here to make them pleasant for her? More than that—she *may* have birthdays in years to come on which she knows privation and want and suffering—not alone for herself but for *her* daughter—or son—Happens every day—You have only to look around in your own community to see *somebody's* daughter celebrating (?) her birthdays just that way Do you know that the Equitable has a certain new form of policy especially designed to provide for daughters—for the protection which they peculiarly need—and by means of which you can arrange that every year—on her birthday—she will receive a certain fixed income so long as she lives? No, you had not heard about it? Well, it is so. A policy which provides an income which will be so safeguarded that discounting, or hypothecating, or assigning it will be practically impossible—an income which will be certain—which cannot be lost—which her husband cannot take from her—an *absolute income* which in amount may be only pin money for her *now*—but which some day may mean roof and bread and butter to her—an income so permanent that it may at last bridge the difference between dependence and independence on the final birthdays of her life—a policy worth looking into, don't you think so? We do—and are willing to lay the facts before you and let *you* be the judge whether *your* daughter should be the beneficiary under one—Good for wives too. A certain prominent man in the Middle West recently took one of these policies providing $5,000 annual income for his wife and $2,500 annual income for each of his five daughters, payable to each so long as she lives. You may not be able to provide this amount of income but the smaller the income that you can provide the more the necessity for having it. Send for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY MAN NOW!—TO-DAY!—You don't know—it may already be too late for *you* to make this birthday provision for your daughter.

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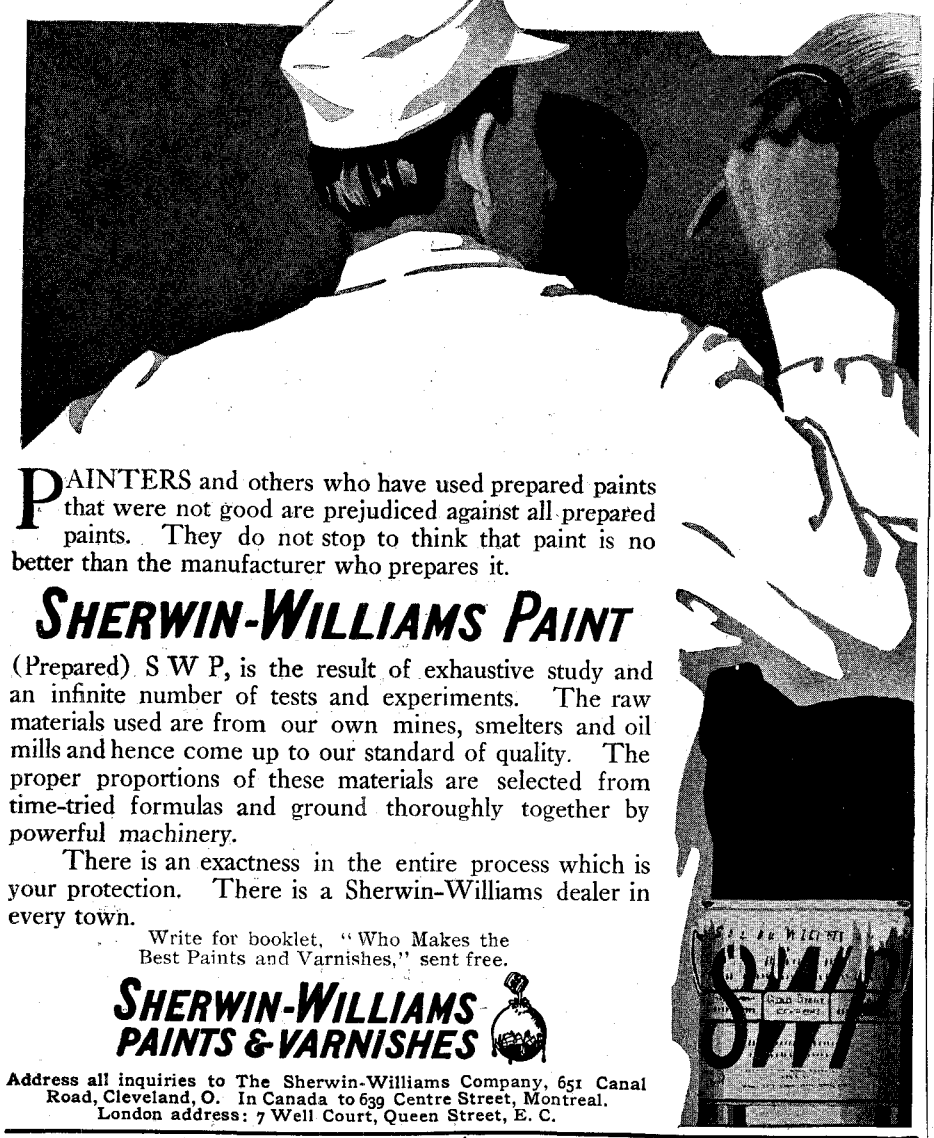

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England, Mr. Cassatt laid his plans, and those who came after him rushed them to completion."

Of the station itself, its conveniences, and arrangements, the writer in *The Times* says:

"The twenty-one tracks are forty feet below the street surface and the station is divided into three levels. The Seventh Avenue entrance is for foot-passengers only. It leads to the main waiting-room through an arcade 225 feet long by 45 feet wide. Shops and booths are arranged along the sides. The restaurant, lunch-rooms, and cafés are at the farther end, directly off the concourse. The station proper is on the first level below the street. Here is the general waiting-room, 277 by 103 feet. Along the walls are the ticket-offices and baggage-checking windows. Adjoining the general waiting-room on the left are two subsidiary waiting-rooms, 58 feet wide by 100 feet long. They are provided with seats and open into retiring-rooms. On the same level is located the baggage room, with 450 feet of frontage. It covers the full area occupied by the arcade and restaurants on the plane above. Baggage is delivered and taken away through a special subway. From the baggage-room trunks are delivered to the tracks below by motor-trucks and elevators. Motor-cabs also will be stationed on this level.

"Parallel to and connecting with the main waiting-room by a wide thoroughfare, is the concourse, a covered assembly-place extending the entire width of the station, and under the adjoining street. It is twenty-five feet wider than the lobby of the Jersey City trainshed. This is the vestibule to the tracks; stairs descend from it to each of the train platforms on the track levels. The concourse and adjacent areas are open to the tracks, forming a courtyard 340 feet wide by 210 feet broad, and roofed by a lofty trainshed of iron and glass.

"In addition to the waiting-room entrances to the concourse there are direct approaches from the streets. Located between the main concourse and the tracks is a subway concourse sixty feet wide, which will be used for exit purposes only. It is eighteen feet above the tracks, but is connected with the track level by two stairways and one elevator from each platform. Ample staircases and inclines lead directly from it to the street.

"One of the distinctive features of the station is the waiting-room. It extends from Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street, and its walls are parallel to Seventh and Eighth Avenues for a distance of 314 feet. The height of this room is 150 feet, and its width 108 feet 8 inches. Above the main body of the building the walls of the waiting-room contain on each side three semi-circular windows of a radius of 33 feet 4 inches, and 66 feet 8 inches wide at the base. There is also a window of like size at each end of the waiting-room. The dignified design of the interior of this general waiting-room, while adapted to modern ideas, was suggested by the great halls and basilicas of Rome, such as the baths of Caracalla and Titus, and the basilica of Constantine.

Of what, when built, will be known as the New York Connecting Railway, some details are given. This line, only twelve miles in length, will connect New York and the Pennsylvania system with New England by rail direct. Passenger as well as freight service will be provided for. The twelve miles of road will extend from the Sunnyside yard across Hell Gate

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and thence connect with the New Haven Road. Local freight will be taken care of in this way from New England for Brooklyn, and all points on Long Island. The new Brooklyn railway station, now in operation at Flatbush Avenue, will become a station for Brooklyn people for through transportation to points in New England, the South and West. Passengers from the West by means of this great improvement will be able to reach New England points without changing cars even in New York City. After passing through the Hudson and East River tunnels the cars will be switched to the New York Connecting Railway at Sunnyside, and thence carried across the new Hell Gate bridge to the New Haven tracks.

THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL STATION

Travelers to Europe whose homes are outside of New York City will soon be able to arrive in New York at railway stations unrivaled in the world for size and conveniences and for engineering difficulties surmounted in their construction. These two are the transformed Grand Central station in Forty-second Street and the entirely new Pennsylvania station, fronting on Seventh Avenue below Thirty-fourth Street.

The work of excavation and rebuilding on an enlarged area at the Grand Central station has been in progress for several years. The area included for trackage and station comprizes more than seventy-five acres, or three times as many as the old station. The work of excavation and providing facilities for the arrival and departure of trains has now reached a point which makes possible the tearing down of the old building, which for nearly forty years has fronted on Forty-second Street. The new trackage arrangement provides for four levels on which trains will come and go. The uppermost of these levels is a little higher than the street and will be devoted entirely to the handling of baggage. The floor space at this point will be three times as large as the present baggage-rooms. It is believed that from this fact will result an elimination of the delays heretofore so familiar in holiday seasons. It is believed that in the new station at least 16,000 pieces of baggage can be handled each day, the limit heretofore having been 9,000.

On the level immediately beneath the baggage-floor will be forty-two tracks on which will arrive express trains. Next below will come the tracks for suburban trains, the level being reached by elevators. The fourth level lies forty-seven feet below the street. Here will be, among other things, storerooms where a thousand trainmen may get their lamps, flags, signals, and other equipment. On another level above the street will be lockers for these trainmen and rooms in which to wash, smoke, and read. The present station facilities permit the New York Central to handle only 150 cars a day, but it is estimated that the new facilities will take care of over one thousand cars each day. The trainshed, providing a vast interior court, is surrounded on three sides by executive offices and roofed over with glass.

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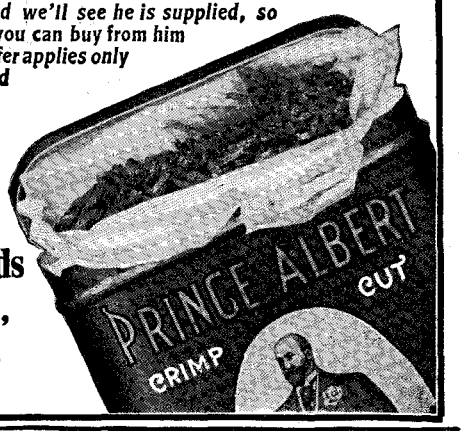

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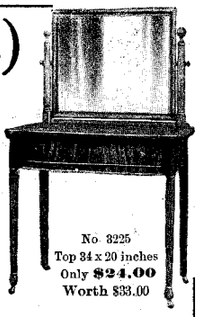

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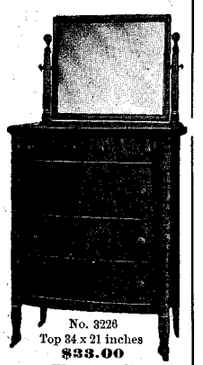

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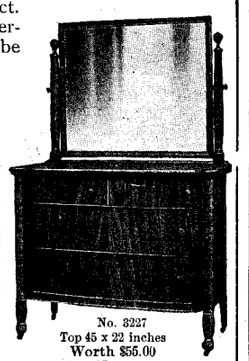

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CURRENT POETRY

We have not yet had the opportunity of reading Henry Abbey's latest published poem, "The Dream of Love" (The Riverside Press), but the dedicatory verses which we quote below give promise of a charming book.

Sea and Soul

BY HENRY ABBEY

Your eyes are dreams of sea and soul,
For sea and soul are like and kin.
Abroad the sea's strong billows roll;
The soul's, unseen, surge up within.

Tho wide and vast, from Pole to Pole,
Old Ocean gleams, to me he seems
Of smaller compass than the soul.
Your eyes are dreams.

I meet your glance and I behold
The blue sea reaching to the sky;
And Aphrodité, in the gold
Of her blown hair, is wafted by.
Your eyes are dreams.

This is the second of two poems by H. D. Fitzgerald that appear in *The Tourist Magazine.*

Two Preludes

BY H. DESMOND FITZGERALD

Long, long ago, by some forgotten brook
In fairy lands, methinks I left a book
Of magic verses, lent me by a muse
With gracious leave—whate'er I wished—to choose.

I had no lay to sing, and did not care
How lightly then I prized a gift so rare;
But now my heart, my heart is rife with song—
And I am dumb . . . My muse remit my wrong!

Mysterious thoughts and images sail dim and great through this poem from *Scribner's.*

The Procession

BY SARAH N. CLEGHORN

No witch's brew, or midnight incantation,
Brings them to walk the rafters of my garret;
But a fresh wind, that blows from far the music
Of falling water:

Then do they come, the cavaliers of Raleigh,
Or Pilgrims landing on their frozen headland,
(And playing fearless in the wolfish forest.
The Pilgrim children!)

Sometimes alone, sometimes by moonlight courting,
I see their grave and lily-slender daughters;
Sometimes I hear their stalwart sons rough-riding
To join the muster.

Out of the dark rolls forth the Conestoga:
Westward forever billows its great mainsail:—
Fording at last the fabled Mississippi,
Bound for the Rockies!

Through the green valley of the Old Dominion
Marches the South behind her mighty Captain;
But hark! I hear a hundred thousand voices
Sing "Father Abraham."

Last in the shadowy concourse of my people,
I see the civil soldiers of the future,
Welcomed with ringing of the bells and salvos
In every township;

Who, where they come, increase, not burn, the harvest.
About whose camp are children safely playing;
And harmless beasts their fathers shot for pastime
Creep near, and trust them.

I am well rested, tho with little sleeping:
The mists are rolling seaward from my country;
The morning touches with a golden finger
Schoolhouse and steeple.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

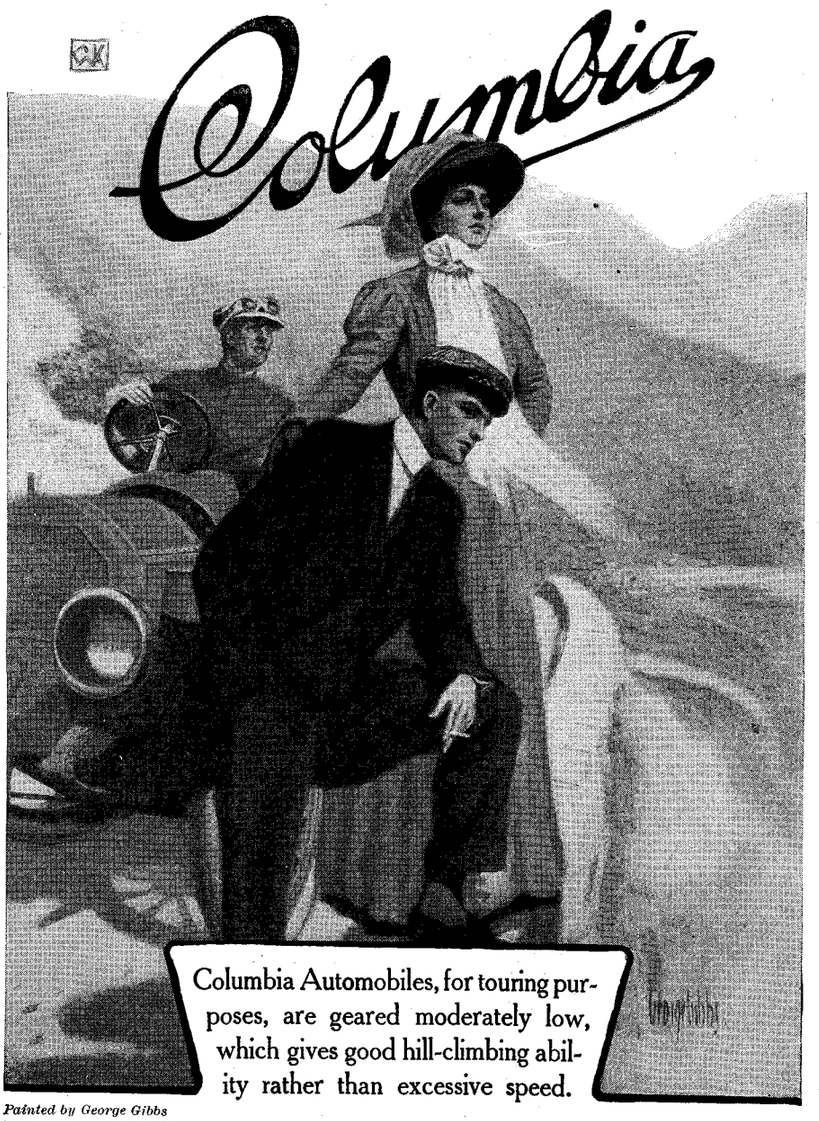
WHEN A LION MEETS ROOSEVELT

"Not a lion did his duty," Mr. Roosevelt is reported as saying when he finally emerged from the African jungle. But in his "African Game Trails," in the April *Scribner's*, the ex-President, who may, perhaps, now be called for the moment an ex-hunter, describes vividly the last charge of one lion that tried valiantly to do his duty, only to perish in the attempt. It seems that a big, heavy lion with a yellow and black mane was pointed out one afternoon during the hunt in the Sotik region. Kermit's horse had gone lame, so Tarlton and the Colonel rode after the lion. "There was no need to go fast; he was too burly and too savage to run hard." The hunters followed at a moderate gait for two miles. Then—

The lion stopt and lay down behind a bush; jumping off I took a shot at him at two hundred yards, but only wounded him slightly in one paw; and after a moment's sullen hesitation off he went, lashing his tail. We mounted our horses and went after him. Tarlton lost sight of him, but I marked him lying down behind a low grassy ant-hill. Again we dismounted at a distance of two hundred yards; Tarlton telling me that now he was sure to charge. In all East Africa there is no man, not even Cuninghame himself, whom I would rather have by me than Tarlton, if in difficulties with a charging lion; on this occasion, however, I am glad to say that his rifle was badly sighted, and shot altogether too low.

Again I knelt and fired; but the mass of hair on the lion made me think he was nearer than he was, and I undershot, inflicting a flesh wound that was neither crippling nor fatal. He was already grunting savagely and tossing his tail erect, with his head held low; and at the shot the great sinewy beast came toward us with the speed of a greyhound. Tarlton then, very properly, fired, for lion-hunting is no child's play, and it is not good to run risks. Ordinarily it is a very mean thing to experience joy at a friend's miss; but this was not an ordinary case, and I felt keen delight when the bullet from the badly sighted rifle missed, striking the ground many yards short. I was sighting carefully, from my knee, and I knew I had the lion all right; for tho he galloped at a great pace, he came on steadily—ears laid back, and uttering terrific coughing grunts—and there was now no question of making allowance for distance, nor, as he was out in the open, for the fact that he had not before been distinctly visible. The bead of my foresight was exactly on the center of his chest as I prest the trigger, and the bullet went as true as if the place had been plotted with dividers. The blow brought him up all standing, and he fell forward on his head. The soft-nosed Winchester bullet had gone straight through the chest cavity, smashing the lungs and the big blood-vessels of the heart. Painfully he recovered his feet, and tried to come on, his ferocious courage holding out to the last.

In this article Mr. Roosevelt gives an account of the pranks which the African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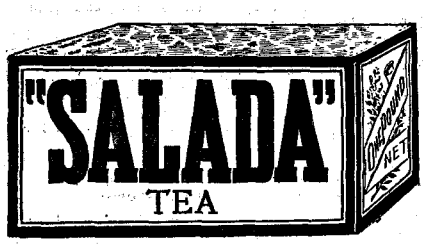

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sunlight plays with the coloring of animals at a distance. We read:

Cock ostriches always show jet black, and are visible at a greater distance than any of the common game; the neutral tint of the hens making them far less conspicuous. Both cocks and hens are very wary, sharp-sighted, and hard to approach. Next to the cock ostrich in conspicuousness comes the wildebeest, because it shows black in most lights; yet, when headed away from the onlooker, the sun will often make the backs of a herd look whitish in the distance. Wildebeest are warier than most other game. Round this camp the topi were as tame as the hartbeest; they look very dark in most lights, only less dark than the wildebeest, and so are also conspicuous. The hartbeest change from a deep brown to a light foxy red, according to the way they stand toward the sun; and when a herd was feeding away from us, their white sterns showed when a very long way off. The zebra's stripes cease to be visible after he is three hundred yards off, but in many lights he glistens white in the far distance, and is then very conspicuous; on this day I came across a mixt herd of zebra and eland in thin bush, and, when still a long way off, the zebras caught the eye, while their larger companions were as yet hardly to be made out without field-glasses. The gazelles usually show as sandy-colored, and are, therefore, rather less conspicuous than the others when still; but they are constantly in motion, and in some lights show up as almost white. When they are far off the sun's rays may make any of these animals look very dark or very light. In fact all of them are conspicuous at long distances, and none of them make any effort to escape observation as do certain kinds that haunt dense bush and forest.

GRAHAM BAGGED HIS CROCODILE

A VISITOR to a Chinese timber-camp relates in *Chambers' Journal*, according to *The Youth's Companion*, a story of a battle between a man and a crocodile. In the first encounter the crocodile came very near having the best of it, but the story does not end that way. The writer tells it thus:

Arriving in my boat at the little jetty or landing-place, I was astonished to find Graham, the white man in charge of the camp, lying on a rattan couch within a few yards of the bank, with a heavy express rifle across his knees, gazing intently at a rough *pagar*, or fence, erected in the stream.

Throwing myself down near him in the welcome shade, I learned the following story:

Two nights before, Graham was sleeping peacefully in his little palm-leaf house, in a clearing about twenty yards from the river-bank, when his dog began to growl, and refused to be silenced.

Graham turned out and walked round the hut to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, but seeing nothing, addrest himself to

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the dog in his usual vigorous sailing-ship language, and retired to bed again.

Five minutes later he was once more aroused by a yelp from the dog, and this time, really annoyed, he seized a stick and sallied forth to inflict punishment on the disturber of his dreams. Suddenly a dark form glided swiftly from the shadows, and Graham felt himself seized by the right knee as in a vise.

Stooping to free himself, he found he was in the grip of a large crocodile, whose teeth were firmly embedded in the flesh.

Backward and forward the struggle swayed—the crocodile striving to pull its destined victim to the water's edge, and Graham, hampered as he was by his imprisoned leg, fighting for his life to reach higher ground. At last the beast, hurling its victim to the ground with a shake of its powerful head, began to drag him swiftly toward the water.

Poor Graham, feeling, as he exprest it, that it was "all over bar the shouting," determined to make one last effort for his life; and taking advantage of a momentary halt as the brute was steering past a tree-stump, he sat up and succeeded in getting both his thumbs into the reptile's eye-sockets—the only vulnerable part of a crocodile's head.

The rest of the story is, perhaps, best told in Graham's own words, or as nearly as circumstances will permit:

"As soon as I gets my thumbs made fast in 'is eyes, 'e opens 'is mouth to shout, an' lets go my leg. Then, first thing next mornin', the coolies lays 'is breakfast for 'im, as you see, an' I gets into this chair, an' 'ere I stays, if it's a month."

Vainly I tried to persuade him to come away with me to the next station and see a doctor. I argued with him, I implored him, but it was absolutely useless. He refused to move from that chair till he had bagged his crocodile, and I was at last obliged to leave him, having drest his leg, and exhausted every known means of persuasion short of brute force.

I met him again a week later in a hospital bed, suffering severely, but quite happy in the knowledge that the bones of that crocodile were bleaching in the sun outside his house.

THE MAKER OF THE SUDAN

It was at a Khartum tennis party that Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe first met Sir Rudolph Baron von Slatin Pasha, Inspector-General of the Sudan. Looking forward to making the acquaintance of this man, "so long the prisoner of the Mahdi and the Khalifa in that unspeakable hive of furious fanaticism, Omdurman," Mr. Fyfe "had pictured a man prematurely old, with white hair and deep-sunken eyes, haunted by dreadful memories, bowed down with the weight of suffering and pain." But, never, he tells us, in the London *Daily Mail*, did any one fall into a greater mistake:

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give him, a young Austrian subaltern, the governorship of a province; the charm which won even the distrustful Khalifa's heart and greatly mitigated his conditions of captivity; the charm which makes the faces of all who have known him in Khartum light up, whenever his name is mentioned, into a smile of pleasant and grateful recollection.

Slight in figure, with a youthful step (after all, he is only fifty-two), he is the life and soul of Khartum's social life. Yet by his reflective eye and firmly molded chin you can tell at once that this is only one side of his character. I sat one morning in his room at the War Office and watched him deal with a long succession of natives, drawn from all classes, who came, some singly, some in deputations, to lay their grievances before the Inspector-General. "You seem to be the foster-father of the whole Sudan," I said to him. "Or the maid-of-all-work," he said with a shrug and a humorous twinkle. He knows the country so well, he speaks Arabic so perfectly, his name has been so long familiar, from Berber to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, that naturally they like to put their cases to him.

Patiently he listens as in khaki uniform he sits at his big table covered with official papers. Now and then he asks a pertinent question, often causing his visitors to look at one another, amazed at his acuteness. Then, after hearing all they have to say (which sends them away pleased and cheerful, whatever the result of their visit), he tersely gives his decision. Usually urbane and courteous, he can be stern upon occasion. In one case he suspected treachery. He rapped the table. He poured out a crisp torrent of severe warning. The wretched Arab he addrest went out quivering. It was pretty, on the other hand, to see how the applicants personally known to him seized and kissed his hand, how their eyes affectionately rested on his face as he talked quietly and cordially, offering them good advice. One was a son of the Mahdi, who was being given back his father's lands to cultivate. "We must help these poor fellows," said Slatin, as he is universally called. "If not, we should be as bad as the dervishes ourselves." And there is no doubt this policy has an excellent effect. It is not in the character of a native to seek to overthrow a government upon which his daily bread depends.

In his charming, airy house, with its wide, cool veranda, in the midst of a deliciously green shady garden where the trim lawns and exquisitely scented tropical blossoms make a most attractive blend of English and equatorial beauty—here Slatin entertains delightfully with a winning grace of manner which puts the shyest at their ease. In the veranda afterward he will sit and talk, entirely without "side," about his years in Omdurman or about the remaking of Khartum. This latter has been his hobby. The town owes a heavy debt to him. Read of it as it was, a heap of festering ruins, and then study its bold plan, its orderly arrangements, its beautiful gardens, its sanitary excellence (mosquitoes practically exterminated), its fine modern hospital, where the natives have at their disposal the latest developments of science—there is a memorial of which the refounders of Khartum may well be proud.

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Author of "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," "Influence of the Mind on the Body," "Self Control," etc.

Authorized Translation

Dr. Dubois points out that neurasthenia, contrary to a general impression is not a new disease created entirely by the conditions of modern life. Most men and women are subject to various degrees of neurasthenia due to the influence of fatigue by which are brought on psychic debilities so that nature reacts and they become irritable or sad. The most healthy of men may become temporarily neurasthenic.

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WHAT is the secret of General Leonard Wood's startling rise to power and fame? Twelve years ago he was an assistant surgeon with little or no regular military training; to-day he is the ranking major-general and chief of staff of the Army of the United States. Altho he admits that some have sought to find devious explanations of General Wood's advancement, such as undue political influence, or sheer "luck," Mr. Ray Stannard Baker ascribes it to the fact that at every crisis he has had to meet, "there stood Leonard Wood—prepared." For each of the places which he has filled so successfully, "he was supremely the man who was ready for them." Quoting further from Mr. Baker's sketch of General Wood in the April *American Magazine:*

At the very beginning of his career in the Army, altho only a surgeon, he was assigned to lead a detachment of soldiers in pursuit of Geronimo's Apache warriors, far down among the mountains and cactus deserts of old Mexico. He performed this difficult task with such courage and efficiency that he was especially commended by his commanding general and rewarded by Congress with one of its rare medals. Theodore Roosevelt said of him:

"No soldier could outwalk him, could live with greater indifference on hard and scanty fare, could endure hardship better, or do better without sleep."

At the beginning of the Spanish War, when it was proposed to raise a regiment of Rough Riders, the man naturally chosen to lead was this same reticent, low-spoken, well prepared army surgeon. He became colonel and led the Rough Riders on the bloody hill of Las Guasimas. After that, when the high ones at Washington looked about them for a man to command the conquered province of Santiago, there stood Leonard Wood—ready. There were scores of officers of higher rank, but none who combined so many of the necessary qualities for that difficult and dangerous position. Another man might have been chosen who would have preserved order as well as did General Wood, a lawyer might have reorganized the government, and a physician reestablished the hospitals; but it would not have been easy to find another man with the varied mental equipment and the requisite physical endurance to serve in a tropical country as law-maker, judge, sanitary expert, and governor all in one; to build roads and sewers; to establish hospitals; to organize a school system and devise a new scheme of finance; to deal amicably with a powerful Church influence, and yet to remain, in spite of such autocracy, the most popular man in the province. In short, he proved an admirable colonial administrator, and from that moment onward he has been the "imminent man" in connection with the most difficult problems of our foreign dependencies. He became governor of Cuba, then he went to the Philippines.

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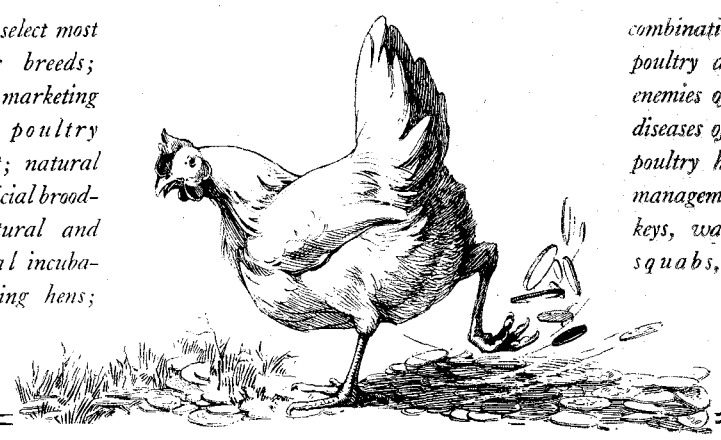

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has been made that he was advanced again and again over the heads of men who had served long and ably in the regular Army, men trained at West Point and further disciplined by long service in army posts. All this is true; but General Wood was never yet given a command or set to do a new task because of his rank: he was rather given his rank because of his task. The name followed the deed.

And if ever this country should be plunged into war, no man would be turned to by the rank and file of the Army, or by the country at large, with a greater sense of security than to the immensely efficient, energetic, modest soldier who has a way of doing every task to which he is set better than any one expected. For he has the genius of being always ready.

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I am the Egg.
I was laid.

I'm the Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got a Place to Roost and Part of my Board.

I'm the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Twenty Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Man who Took the Egg to the Station
For the Farmer who Owned the Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Two Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Express Company that Shipped the Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Six Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Railroad that Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Four Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Wholesaler who Cold-Storaged the Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I sold the Eggs for Forty Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Jobber who Passed Along the Egg
From the Wholesaler who Cold-Storaged the Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I sold the Eggs for Forty-eight Cents a Dozen.

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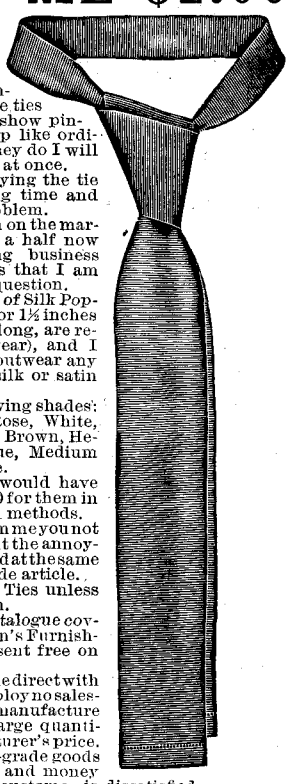

with the distinct understanding that the ties I furnish will not show pinholes or wrinkle up like ordinary silk ties. If they do I will return your money at once.

I have been studying the tie question for a long time and have solved the problem.

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Made in the following shades: Red, Cerise, Old Rose, White, Green, Gray, Black, Brown, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c to $1.00 for them in selling by his usual methods.

When you buy from me you not only save money but the annoyance of shopping, and at the same time get a high-grade article.

I will send 2-inch Ties unless you specify 1¼-inch.

My new Spring Catalogue covering my line of Men's Furnishing Goods will be sent free on application.

My business is done direct with the consumer. I employ no salesmen nor agents. I manufacture myself or buy in large quantities at the manufacturer's price.

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I got from the Jobber who Passed Along the Egg
From the Wholesaler who Cold-Storaged the Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I sold the Eggs for Sixty Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Poor Devil who Ate the Egg
My Wife Bought from the Grocer who Sold the Egg
He got from the Jobber who Passed Along the Egg
From the Wholesaler who Cold-Storaged the Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Ptomaine Poisoning.

—*Life.*

A Relic of Barberism.—FATHER—"What is that red-and-white striped pole over in the corner of your room?"

SENIOR—"Oh, that's a relic of barberism."—*Yale Record.*

Making Progress.—WEIGLER—"How is your son, the young surgeon, getting on?"

GAUSLER—"First rate. He's improving every day. He recently operated on his tenth patient and the man lived for nearly twenty hours."—*Chicago News.*

Unreconstructed.—"I met a gentle but entirely unreconstructed native during a recent trip through North Carolina," said a Northern tourist, "and he was in constant lamentation over what he regarded the deterioration of things down there from what they were in antebellum days. His regretful comparisons of things then with their condition now, to the disadvantage of the latter, were striking. One evening, admiring a remarkably brilliant and beautiful setting of the sun, I exclaimed, enthusiastically:

"'What a magnificent sunset! Splendid! Gorgeous!'

"The unreconstructed native, gazing at it a moment, said, in melancholy tone and with a deep sigh:

"'Yes; but, ah, you should have seen it before the war!'"—*Browning's Magazine.*

Didn't Quite Qualify.—MISS HOGERTY—"Oi seen a sign in yer winder sayin' ye presairve skins. Can ye do anything fer mine?"

TAXIDERMIST—"I'm afraid not, madam. I might if you were a lion or a hippopotamus."—*Life.*

A Distant Prospect.—"And you say you love me?"

"Devotedly!"

"With the cost of living as high as it is?"

"Indeed I do, and when the cost of living is less I will prove my love by making you my wife."—*Houston Post.*

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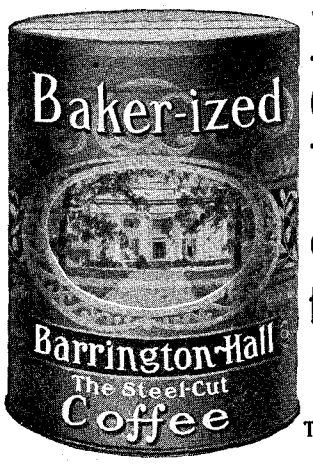

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Sealed Tins Only

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Two troubles—coffee chaff, and coffee dust.

Chaff is seen in any common ground coffee—fine, white flakes. It is weedy, astringent, much like oak leaves, and will actually tan leather. Not good for the coffee flavor, or the human system.

Dust is the result of grinding or crushing the coffee beans in a mill. Brewing brings the extreme bitterness and tannin out of these fine particles before the larger grains are fully brewed. And the indigestible dust floats and passes into the stomach.

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COSTUMER—"Certainly, sir. I will give you something nice."—*Pêle Mêle.*

Getting Even.—HE—"Why not give me your reply now? It is not fair to keep me in suspense."

SHE—"But think of the time you have kept me in suspense!"—*M. A. P.*

Which Won?—"Yes," said the determined man, "when that waiter resented the smallness of my tip I took the case to the proprietor of the restaurant."

"And what did the proprietor do?"

"He gave the waiter some money out of his own pocket and apologized to him for having such a customer."—*Washington Star.*

Renewing Acquaintance.—"You know that $10 you lent me——"

"Not now. Introduce me."—*Cleveland Leader.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 1.—The lava flow from Etna engulfs the village of Cavaliero.

April 2.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrives in Naples.

Hubert Le Blon, the French aviator, is killed by the fall of his aeroplane at San Sebastian, Spain.

April 3.—Mr. Roosevelt refuses to accept an audience with the Pope, because it is made conditional on his promise that "nothing will arise to prevent it, such as the much-regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible."

It is reported from Somaliland that followers of "The Mad Mullah" have killed 800 natives and destroyed many villages.

April 4.—Ex-President Roosevelt visits the King of Italy.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 357 to 251, rejects the Opposition amendment to Premier Asquith's resolutions regarding the veto-power of the Lords.

April 7.—The House of Commons passes Premier Asquith's first veto resolution by a vote of 339 to 237.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 2.—Secretary Ballinger announces his intention to sue *Collier's Weekly* for its attacks on him.

April 6.—The House passes a resolution granting the franking privilege to all ex-Presidents and their widows during life.

The military court of inquiry on the Brownsville shooting-affair renders a verdict holding negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry guilty.

April 7.—In the Senate Mr. Lodge introduces a bill prohibiting the keeping of food in cold storage more than a year.

GENERAL

April 1.—Rev. Borden P. Bowne, theologian and Professor of Philosophy in Boston University, dies in Brookline, Mass.

Mayor Gaynor of New York City issues an order forbidding the sale of fireworks from June 11 to July 11.

The New York Central Railroad announces a 7-per-cent. wage-increase for practically all employees.

April 2.—The Maryland Legislature passes the Digges Bill, disfranchising negroes in State and municipal elections.

The Bethlehem Steel Works announces an advance of wages to common laborers.

April 3.—President Taft addresses a large gathering of railroad trainmen at Worcester, Mass.

April 4.—Senator Conger resigns from the New York State Senate.

April 5.—The Indiana State Republican convention adopts a platform demanding further tariff revision, and indorsing the Roosevelt policies and the Taft Administration.

Emil Seidel, the Social-Democratic candidate, is elected Mayor of Milwaukee.

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Health and Vitality are the most precious heritage of either man or beast. The marvellous system of cattle raising in vogue in Holland for over 2000 years has made health and vitality the assured heritage of the Holstein Cow—a heritage that is infallibly transmitted to the infant brought up on this milk. That is why the Holstein baby is always fat, rosy and smiling.

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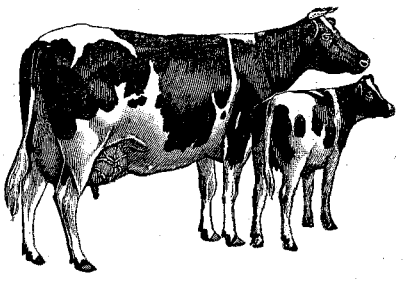

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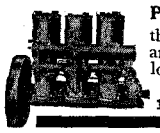

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"L. R. U.," Lebanon, Pa.—(1) "I read of a 'Congress of Physiotherapy' in Paris. Kindly inform me what 'physiotheraphy' means. (2) Who was Saint Chad?"

(1) The word *physiotherapy* signifies the treatment of diseases by means of natural agencies, such as water, air, light, electricity, temperature, and normal conditions, as climate, altitude, etc. The mechanical means also employed include gymnastics, massage, methodical exercises in the open air, sports, etc. The word is pronounced with the accent on the syllable *ther*.

(2) Saint Chad lived in the cathedral town of Lichfield, Staffordshire, England, and the year 672 is is given as the date of his death.

"B. M.," New York, N. Y.—"Please advise me whether the word 'banister' is now considered a proper English word."

It is stated by dictionaries in general that this term is a corruption of "baluster," and as such is to be condemned; but the opinion is also held, in view of the literary authority supporting it, that the word has acquired general acceptance, and has taken literary rank.

"E. G.," Firthcliffe, N. Y.—"Kindly give a reason why the word 'foreshadow' can not be correctly used in the following sentence: 'The new season will open early in May, with what result we can not *foreshadow* as yet, but . . . . . '"

Following by analogy the principle that the shadow of an object must resemble the object itself, there must be a similarity between events for one to "foreshadow" another. For instance, in the sentence. "The surrender of Ghent foreshadowed the fate of Flanders,"—*Motley*, both events are of the same nature or character. This can not be said in regard to the sentence submitted, and therefore the present conditions of the business referred to can only *foretell*, *predict*, or *forecast* the result of the season's work.

In further answer to "C. W. K.," Los Angeles, Cal., "the exceptions which prove the rule" that the title *Mr.* is not used in combination with other titles, are *Rev. Mr.* Jones, and *Mr. Justice* Smith.

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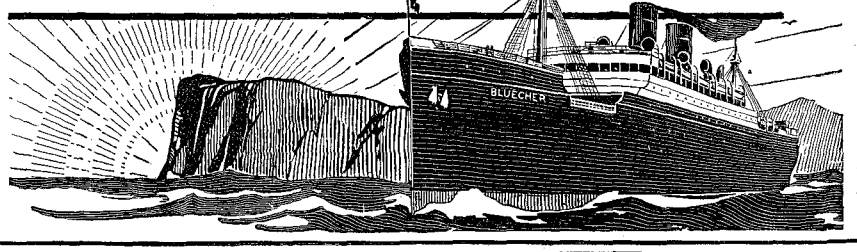

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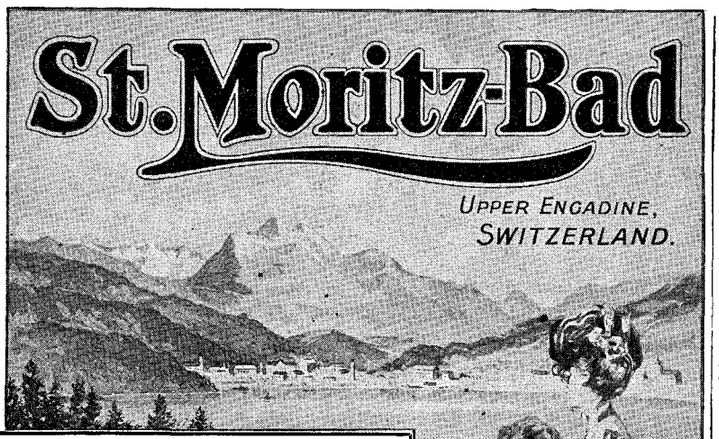

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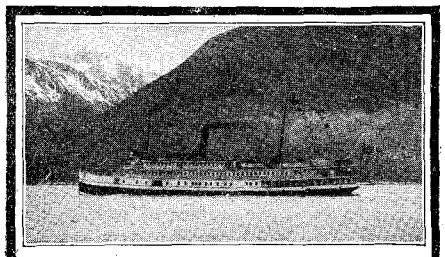

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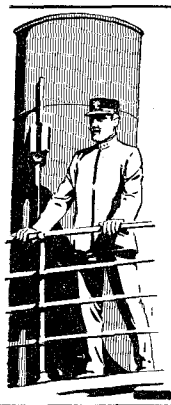

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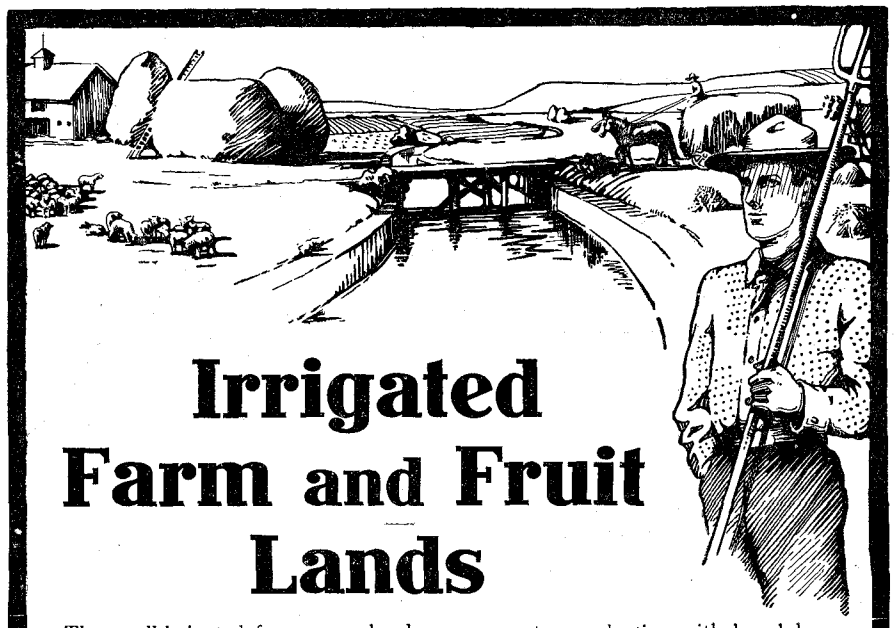

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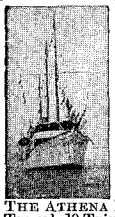

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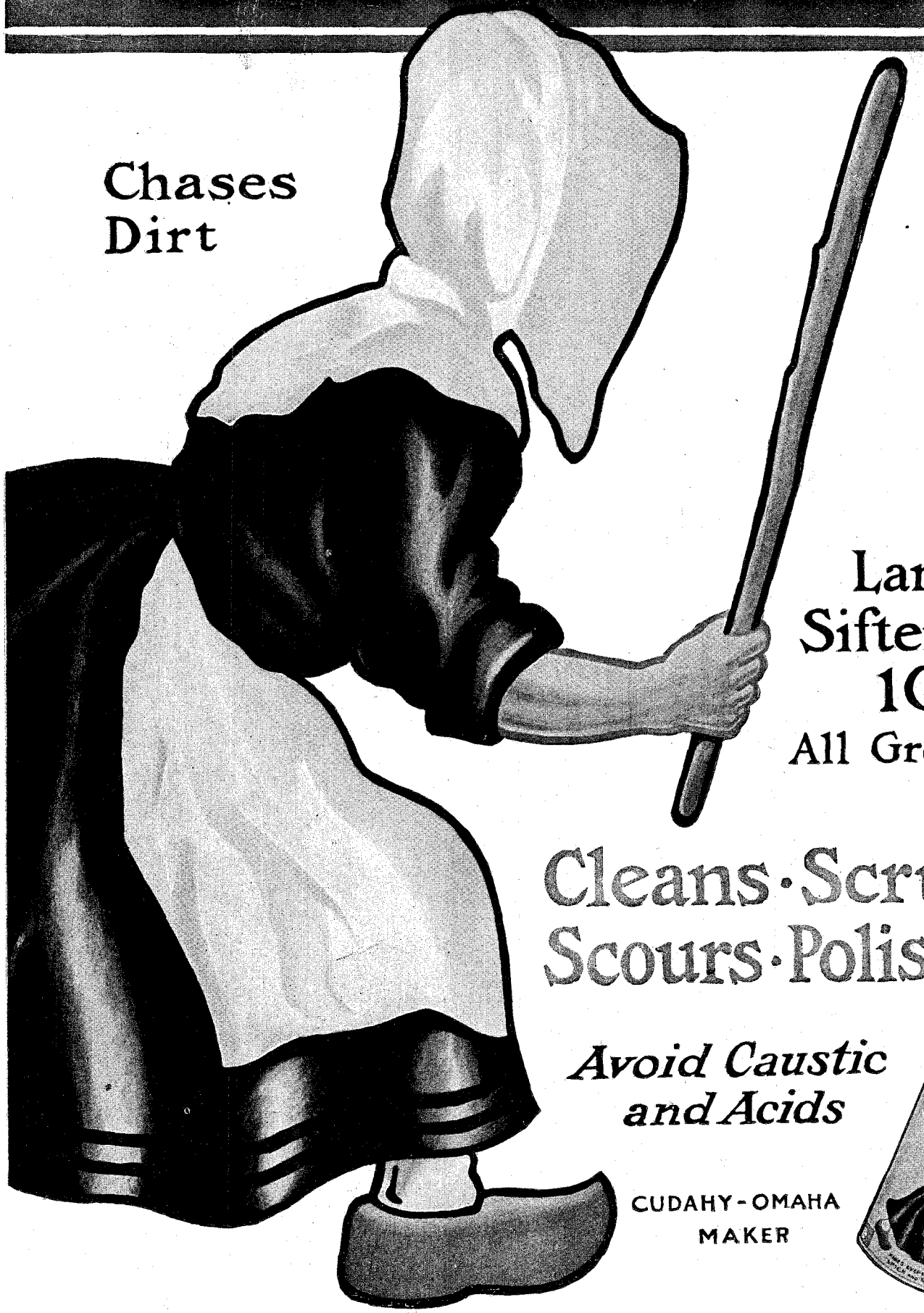

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